

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MATERIAL MUST NOT BE REMOVED FROM OR ADDED TO THE FILE

61-**HQ-6580**
SERIALS **283-330**



FEDERAL BUREAU

OF

INVESTIGATION

HEADQUARTERS

SECTION **6**

SERIALS **283-330**

COPIED FOR F O I P A			
SERIALS	REQUESTERS FULL NAME	COMPUTER NUMBER	DATE
All		222,757 10/26/88	3/2
323			2/12/77 3/0
291			6/27/79 F 321
		549,833 11/25/84	254

b7C

Transfer - Call 3421

Use Care in Handling this File

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

FROM : C. E. Hennrich

SUBJECT: AGNES SMEDLEY, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
Bureau File 61-6580

DATE: May 11, 1950

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

PURPOSE:

To authorize the Research Desk of the Internal Security Section to discontinue their analysis of the books written by Agnes Smedley.

BACKGROUND ON SMEDLEY:

Investigation on Agnes Smedley was initiated on November 5, 1947, for the purpose of determining whether she was engaged in espionage activity in the United States as a result of her alleged participation in the Richard Sorge Russian Espionage Network which operated in Japan from 1930 to 1942.

PURPOSE FOR REVIEWING SMEDLEY'S BOOKS:

By memorandum dated April 26, 1950, the Research Section of the Internal Security Division was requested and authorized to make an analysis of the books (eight in number) written by the subject so that the Bureau would have a thorough knowledge of whether her writings have followed Communist philosophy in conformity with the "Communist line" in particular situations. The above request was initiated in the Espionage Section of the Security Division.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Research Desk be instructed to discontinue their analysis of the books written by Agnes Smedley since the results would serve no purpose to the Bureau in view of Agnes Smedley's death on May 6, 1950, at Oxford, England.

cc-Mr.
Room 4740

b7C

RECORDED - 86

AJM:mm

EX-20
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-18-82 BY *[signature]*

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
FROM : SAC, Albany
SUBJECT: AGNES SMEDLEY, was
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bufile 61-6580)

DATE: May 16, 1950

Rerep SA [] dated 5-6-50 at Boston.

b7C

It is noted referenced report carries Albany as office of origin. This is incorrect, since New York is office of origin in this case. Albany has corrected its copies of the report. Suggested Bureau and other offices do the same.

RUC.

PRB:ATN
100-9125
cc: Boston
New York

RECORDED - 38

EX-6

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-18-82 BY SP4 CLK/ry

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

J.

Date: May 15, 1950

To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
Department of the Army
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

Attention: Chief, Security and Training Group

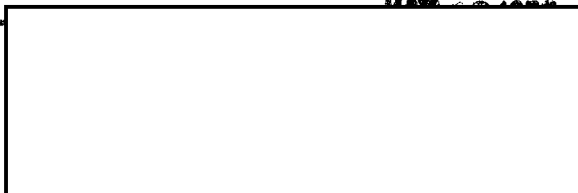
From: John Edgar Hoover-Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: ^QACMFS SMEDLEY, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to prior correspondence in the above-entitled matter.

For your information, please be advised that Agnes Smedley died on May 6, 1950, at the Oxford Nursing Home, Oxford, England.

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(Confidential - Via Special Messenger)

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DECLASSIFIED BY *Sp4 shw*
ON *8-18-82*

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Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

MAY 15 1950

TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

CONF WASHINGTON AND WFO 39 FROM NEW YORK 15 7-50 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC

URGENT

DATE: 04-01-2005
CLASSIFIED BY 60290 AUC BCE/MLT/EHL
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 3.3(6) 04-01-2030

CLASS. BY 257249
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 8-18-88

WIRETEL

AGNES SMEDLEY, WAS., ISR. REBUTEL MAY TWELVE LAST. THERE ARE NO
LEADS OUTSTANDING FOR OTHER OFFICES WITH EXCEPTION OF LEAD FOR WFO TO
INTERVIEW [REDACTED] b1

WFO REQUESTED TO CONDUCT THIS INTERVIEW AS PER PREVIOUS INSTRUCTIONS
REGARDLESS OF SMEDLEY-S DEATH. NAMES OF THE FOLLOWING PERSONS PLUS
RESUME OF THEIR RECENT ACTIVITIES HAVE BEEN PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED FOR
CONSIDERATION OF THE BUREAU WITH RESPECT TO INTERVIEWS RE SMEDLEY... [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] RICARD AND [REDACTED] BROOKS,
ROGER N. BALDWIN. IN VIEW OF SMEDLEY-S DEATH IT IS NOT BELIEVED b7C
ADVISABLE TO CONTACT ANY OF THESE PERSONS. AT PRESENT TIME NY CON-
TEMPLATES COVERING THE FOLLOWING LEADS... REVIEW AND REPORT ANY PER-

TINENT INFO CONTAINED IN SORGE CASE MATERIAL RECENTLY FORWARDED BY
BUREAU, REPORT ANY INFO CONCERNING SMEDLEY-S ACTIVITIES RECD FROM b1

[REDACTED] INTERVIEW [REDACTED] (c)
[REDACTED] FORMER ASSOCIATE OF OWEN LATTIMORE, REPORTEDLY A FRIEND OF
SMEDLEY IN CHINA. [REDACTED] (c)

[REDACTED] CONTACT ALL INFORMANTS LISTED IN SAC LETTER OF MAY FOUR LAST b1

58 MAY 24 1950
END PAGE ONE TWO COPIES WFO

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

EX-27

CONFIDENTIAL

PAGE TWO

UNLESS PREVIOUSLY CONTACTED, LOCATE [] AN ASSOCIATE OF SMED-
LEY IN CHINA IN THE EARLY THIRTIES AND SUBMIT A RESUME OF HIS RECENT
ACTIVITIES FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF THE BUREAU WITH REFERENCE TO
INTERVIEWING HIM, CONDUCT INVESTIGATION TO IDENTIFY ONE []
WHO RESIDED AT [] NY IN ONE NINE
THREE ONE. A LETTER TO THE BUREAU IS BEING PREPARED BY THIS OFFICE
BASED ON A COMPLETE REVIEW OF SMEDLEY FILE WHICH WILL REFLECT NAMES
OF ALL PERSONS CONSIDERED FOR INTERVIEW PRIOR TO SMEDLEY-S DEATH,
BUT WHO WILL NOT BE CONTACTED UNLESS DIRECTED BY BUREAU. A PENDING
REPORT IS ALSO BEING PREPARED REFLECTING INTERVIEWS WITH []
TARAKNATH DAS, [] AND []
[] LETTER AND REPORT WILL BE SUBMITTED THIS WEEK.

b7C

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b7D

SCHEIDT

$\frac{1}{4}$

END

NY R 39 WA

OVN

cc: Mr. Belmont
Mr. []

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Date: May 9, 1950

To: Assistant Chief of Staff, 3-2
Department of the Army
The Pentagon
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Chief, Security and Training Group

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: AGNES SMEDLEY was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

There are attached for your information a copy of the following reports in the above-entitled matter:

Report of Special Agent Leon D. Prior
dated April 27, 1950 at Miami, Florida

Report of Special Agent Irving R. Anderson
dated April 27, 1950 at Detroit, Michigan

Report of Special Agent James T. O'Brien
dated April 28, 1950 at New York, New York

Enclosure

RECORDED - 100

MAY 12 1950
80

CC:



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL MESSAGE

b2

Tolson _____
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Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

(Enclosure)

AJM:ppg

DECLASSIFIED BY *Boyle May*
ON *8/18/82*

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. BELMONT

FROM : C. E. Hennrich

SUBJECT: AGNES SMEDLEY, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
Bureau file 61-6580

DATE: May 12, 1950

PURPOSE~~CONFIDENTIAL~~~~SECRET~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-18-82 BY [signature]

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Gandy _____

To advise you of the remaining investigation in the Smedley case and the Bureau's recommendation as to future investigation contemplated due to the death of Smedley on May 6, 1950, at Oxford, England. (Verified by cable from Legal Attache, London, dated 5-9-50)

(U)

BACKGROUND OF AGNES SMEDLEY

Agnes Smedley was born on February 22, 1892, near Osgood, Missouri. She attended State Normal Schools in Arizona and California and thereafter taught at the State Normal School at San Diego, California. From 1912 - 1913 she was a correspondent for the "Los Angeles Examiner." She found her way to New York City and there became interested in the India Nationalist Party, which was working for the independence of India. As a result of her activity in the India Nationalist Party, on March 18, 1918, Agnes Smedley and others were arrested on a warrant charging them under the Espionage Act, with acting as agents of a foreign country. An indictment was returned against Smedley on April 1, 1918, in the Southern District of New York. For lack of evidence the indictment was dismissed on December 16, 1918. (61-6580-9 p. 2)

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ON 11-12-2004

In 1920 Smedley went to Germany and then to Russia for a period of six months. Upon her return to Berlin, Germany, she became active in the Indian Revolutionary Movement. From 1920 to the early 1930's she devoted her time to the cause of the Indian Revolutionary movement. She taught at the University of Berlin in 1927 and became a correspondent for two Indian publications. During this period she traveled to France, China, and Russia. In 1929 she was recuperating at a Russian Health Resort near Moscow and in June 1929 she went to China where she remained for most of the ensuing years until December 1941. (61-6580-127 p. 2)

During the years she spent in China her efforts were directed toward assisting the Communist Chinese guerrillas in their fight against the National Party of China.

In December 1941 Smedley returned to the United States. (61-6580-156)

ALLEGED ESPIONAGE ACTIVITY OF AGNES SMEDLEY IN THE "RICHARD SORGE CASE"

Richard Sorge, a German journalist, went to China in 1930 under the direction of the 4th Bureau of the Red Army General Staff, to assist the Russian

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[] [] [] []

JUN 10 1952

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISECLASS BY [signature]
REASON-FUM II, 1.4.1
DATE OF REVIEW 4/25/82

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~SECRET~~

espionage group already operating in Shanghai, China. In 1933 Sorge became leader of the Red Army espionage network in Japan and operated the group successfully until 1941 when he and some of his principal agents were arrested and tried by the Japanese police in 1941 and 1942. Sorge and a number of his agents were either executed or given long prison sentences by the Japanese courts. In the interrogation of Sorge and his agents by the Japanese authorities, Sorge and others implicated Agnes Smedley and gave testimony as to her activity within the Sorge Network. (S) 61-6580-32) U per Army Ltr dtd 3/31/83 SPT shw ma 6.20.83

According to the testimony she was a principal espionage agent who was very close to Sorge and whose residence was constantly used for a meeting place by the Sorge Group. (S) U per Army Ltr dtd 3/31/83

The Department of the Army on February 10, 1949, publicly charged Agnes Smedley with having been implicated in the Richard Sorge Soviet espionage network which operated in the Far East in 1940-41. Smedley on February 11, 1949, denounced as "a despicable lie" the Army report that she was a Russian espionage agent, and the Department of the Army on February 18, 1949, publicly declared that the report was a mistake on its own part.

PURPOSE OF BUREAU INVESTIGATION

On October 25, 1944, the Bureau initiated investigation on Smedley due to her Communist activity in the Far East. On November 5, 1947, [as a result of the Department of the Army furnishing a digest of the Sorge Case and Smedley's activity in connection therewith,] investigation was instituted to determine whether Smedley was engaged in espionage activity on behalf of a foreign government from 1941, the date of her return to the United States. (U) {checked}

RESULTS OF BUREAU INVESTIGATION

In December 1941 Smedley returned to the United States and took up residence in Saratoga Springs and Palisades, New York. Since 1941 her activities have consisted for the most part, with writing for newspapers and periodicals, giving lectures, engaging in debates, both in personal appearances and on the radio, and in all her reported publications and public utterances, she has championed the cause of the Communist Party in China and has criticized the Chinese National Government and Chiang Kai-Shek. (61-6580-127) Parting of Army info U per Ltr 3/30/83 mg

Investigation reflected that she closely associates with members and followers of the Communist Party. Persons interviewed by Bureau agents were of the opinion that she was not involved in the Sorge Case, nor was she engaged in espionage activity but, however, felt that she was a sincere believer in the cause of the Chinese Communists. No one contacted could furnish any information

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of their own knowledge that she was a member of the Communist Party or engaged in espionage activity. No facts have been developed which would indicate that subject was engaged in espionage activity on behalf of a foreign government nor have any further facts been developed as to her alleged espionage activity in the Far East as alleged by the Department of the Army in the "Sorge Case."

Smedley departed from the United States on November 15, 1949, for Southampton, England, stating that she expected to remain there for about five months for the purpose of completing a book.

OUTSTANDING LEADS

The remaining investigation in this case is as follows:

1. Determine the identity of persons contacted telephonically by Smedley while she resided at the Hotel Carteret, New York City, prior to her departure for England on November 15, 1949.
2. Determine the identity of persons contacted telephonically from the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Ricard Brooks, Palisades, New York, during the time Smedley resided at the Brooks residence in the latter part of 1949.
3. Interview a number of Smedley's associates to ascertain whether they have any information indicating that subject was involved in espionage activity in the United States since 1941. These leads include interviews with alleged and known Communists.
4. Interview persons mentioned by individuals already interviewed as possibly having knowledge of Smedley's activity in the United States.

RECOMMENDATION

Future investigation of this case should be directed to covering leads for the purpose of developing intelligence information which would assist the Bureau in its intelligence program. With the above purpose in mind, the New York Office should reconsider and re-evaluate all leads presently outstanding and see to it that only those leads are covered that would furnish the Bureau with the desired intelligence information. With the above in mind, there is attached a teletype to New York for your approval.

~~SECRET~~

- 3 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

May 11, 1950

CONFIDENTIAL

To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
Department of the Army
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C. Attention: Chief, Security & Training Group

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: AGNES SMEDLEY, with aliases
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

There are attached for your information one copy each of the following reports in the above-entitled matter:

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated April 28, 1950, at San Francisco, California.

b7C

Report of Special Agent Miles L. Johnsen, dated April 25, 1950, at San Diego, California.

Report of Special Agent James T. O'Brien, dated May 4, 1950, at New York, New York, with the following enclosures:

One copy of an article entitled "The Tokyo Martyrs," by Agnes Smedley.

One copy of an article entitled "General Stilwell Speaks," by Agnes Smedley.

One copy of an article entitled "China Betrayed," by Agnes Smedley.

One copy of an article entitled "China's Rulers Ride the Tiger," by Agnes Smedley.

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DECLASSIFIED BY [signature]
ON 5/15/82

Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
Department of the Army

One copy of an editorial entitled "Agnes Smedley's
Life in Danger."

Attachments

cc

b2



CONFIDENTIAL --- BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

To: COMMUNICATIONS

MAY 15, 1950

Transmit the following message to: NEW YORK

OWEN LATTIMER, ESPIONAGE CASE. RE NEW YORK TEL MAY 7 1947 SIX LAST IN
INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]. ACTIVITY CHANGED TO INTERVIEW LATTIMER'S PROGRAMING
LATTIMER, JESSUP, [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED] AND REMINGTON. INTERVIEWING [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] IS ONLY FAMILIAR WITH A PORTION OF CASE. REPORTS SHOULD BE
SUBMITTED IN EACH CASE REPRESENTING RESULTS OF INTERVIEW PERTAINING TO THAT CASE.

HOOVER

CC - BALTIMORE (REGULAR MAIL)
cc - Philip C. Jessup File
[REDACTED] File
William E. Remington File
James Bradley File

b7C

RE: [REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-18-92 BY [REDACTED]

COPIES OF THIS
TRANSMITTAL

NOT RECORDED
132 MAY 17 1950

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-18-92 BY [REDACTED]

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

SENT VIA

M

Per

A. H. Belmont

May 15, 1950

C. E. Hennrich

JOHN LATTIMORE
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 8/18/80 BY [signature]

PURPOSE:

To obtain authority to interview [redacted] who is presently connected with the present State Department Senate inquiry.

BACKGROUND:

By teletype dated April 21, 1950, Little Rock suggested an interview with [redacted]. By teletype dated April 26, 1950, New York advised that [redacted] would not be interviewed without authority but if authority was granted. New York suggested that [redacted] be interviewed regarding Philip C. Jessup, [redacted] Agnes Bradley and William Hemington, as well as Lattimore.

COMMENT:

[redacted] was formerly Chief Investigator for the House Committee on Un-American Activities. The Lattimore file indicates that he is apparently now employed by McCarthy. It was [redacted] who on 3-25-50 contacted Louis Budenz to ask if Budenz would testify before the Senate Subcommittee handling the McCarthy charges. It, therefore, appears that [redacted] should have pertinent information concerning Lattimore and the other individuals mentioned in the New York teletype and since he has such information, an interview with him should insure our receipt of full information as developed by Senator McCarthy, even though McCarthy has stated on the floor of the Senate that he will turn over all evidence he receives to the FBI as reflected by the Congressional Record for March 30, 1950.

In the case entitled [redacted], Security Matter - C, [redacted], a memorandum dated 11-4-47 from Mr. Ladd to Mr. Tamm reflects that the afternoon edition of the New York Journal American carried the headline, "FBI Sifts Red Welfare Block." The story was by Howard Rushmore. The story reflects that the FBI is reported to be investigating relief organizations. In reality, the matter being investigated was [redacted]. During the course of the [redacted] investigation, [redacted] offered to make his files available.

Upon Bureau instructions, SAC Schmidt of New York contacted [redacted] and determined that the files had valuable information. [redacted] assured SAC Schmidt that any contacts by the Bureau would be confidential. Subsequently, SAC Schmidt received a telephone call from [redacted] who advised him that [redacted] had confided in him that the Bureau had made an inquiry about [redacted]. [redacted] was then employed by [redacted]. As a result of the [redacted] the Bureau instructed that the New York Office have no further contact with the [redacted] group. The Director noted on this memorandum, "I agree. Here again proper evaluation wasn't first made. We should have expected such a backfire if we deal with persons like [redacted] H."

Tolson

Ladd

Clegg

Glavin

Nichols

Rosen

Tracy

Harbo

Mohr

Tele. Room

Nease

Gandy

ED:mb:dc

cc-Philip C. Jessup file cc-[redacted] file

cc-William H. Hemington file

cc-Agnes Bradley file

NOT RECORDED

132 MAY 18 1950

b7C

Stanley

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

Recommendation:

1. It is recommended that New York be authorized to interview [redacted] regarding Lattimore, Jessup, [redacted] Hemington and Smedley. If you approve, a teletype to this effect is attached hereto. b7C

2. It is recommended that the attached teletype be routed to the Loyalty Section for approval prior to transmittal.

Mr. A. H. Belmont

May 19, 1950

C. E. HENNRICH

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OWEN LATTIMORE
ESPIONAGE - R

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

PURPOSE:

To obtain your approval to authorize an interview by the
New York Office with [redacted] also known as [redacted]

b7C

BACKGROUND:

The New York Office by teletype of May 2, 1950, requested authority to interview [redacted], a former associate of Lattimore at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore who is now residing in New York City. New York indicated that the proposed interview would be concerning Lattimore, Agnes Smedley, and [redacted]. You will recall that Agnes Smedley died on May 6, 1950, at Oxford, England. [redacted] has been employed in the Foreign Service Division of the State Department since 1935 and was the subject of a loyalty investigation by the Bureau. [redacted]

The basis for the interview is a statement contained in the report of ASAC Robert J. Lally dated April 15, 1950, at Baltimore, that [redacted] was reportedly a very close friend of Lattimore until April, 1949, when they had an argument because [redacted] was not [redacted] had done for Lattimore and, therefore, [redacted] left Lattimore's company and went to New York.

An investigation of [redacted] was initiated on April 12, 1950, the basis being information contained in Bureau files coupled with an opinion expressed by [redacted] Studies, Washington, D. C., that there was a distinct possibility [redacted] was a Chinese Communist espionage agent. [redacted] also stated that he knew [redacted] to have been associated with the pro-Communist wing of the Chinese Nationalist Government in 1926 and 1927.

In this connection, it was reported to the Bureau in 1927 that [redacted] of the National University at Peking, China, had been asked by [redacted] of the Educational Workers International, to furnish names of any Chinese in America who would be interested in the organization to "Comrade [redacted]". The Educational Workers International was described as a Moscow-inspired organization. [redacted] had been dismissed as a school teacher in France, reportedly because of his Communist activities. Other information in the files of the Bureau indicates a somewhat close association with pro-Communist and pro-Soviet individuals and organizations on [redacted] part.

Among the books issued by the Workers Library in 1941 was "Landlord and Peasant in China." The Workers Library [redacted] Inc., has been

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Attachment
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recognized as one of the two main publishing houses in the United States which publishes Communist literature and propaganda material.

b7C [] was reported to have been a correspondent of Anna Louise Strong as well as [], the wife of [] who was reported to have been in contact with [] prior to his arrest. [] was also a contributor to "Amerasia" and his pamphlets have been published by the American Institute of Pacific Relations. He was active in the China Democratic League in 1947, whose main purpose was reported to effect the downfall of the extreme right-wing section of the Kuomintang.

b1

b7C [] John K. Fairbank, who is also an associate of Lattimore, described [] as being without a doubt a member of the Communist Party, according to a report submitted by the New York Office on April 21, 1949, in the instant case.

b7C According to IDA in a weekly intelligence summary dated February 28 to March 7, 1947, [] was reported to have been aided by [] in leaving China under the name of []. However, subsequent investigation failed to confirm this allegation although it is known that [] reported the departure of [] in a letter dated April 17, 1944, and likewise discussed the departure with [].

RECOMMENDATION:

b7C In view of the reported differences between Lattimore and [] and the further fact that [] is in a good position to know of any pro-Soviet activity on Lattimore's part, it is recommended that the attached teletype to New York authorizing the interview be approved.

~~SECRET~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 20 1962

TELETYPE

NEW YORK 14 FROM WASH DC 20 2-46 PM

SAC DEFERRED

OWEN LATTIMORE, ESPIONAGE - R. REURTEL MAY TWO LAST. YOU ARE
AUTHORIZED TO INTERVIEW BUT IT SHOULD BE CONDUCTED b7C
IN SUCH A MANNER AS NOT TO JEOPARDIZE YOUR CURRENT INVESTIGATION
ON HIM.

HOOVER

END

ACK PLS

WA R14 NY GAT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-18-82 BY [signature]

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-44862-1619

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

COMM TWO STATIONS

WASHINGTON 88 BALTIMORE 8 FROM NEW YORK 2 038 P
DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

OWEN LATTIMORE, ESP-R. REBULET APRIL TWELVE ENTITLED [REDACTED]
 WAS, IS-CH. [REDACTED] FORMER ASSOCIATE OF LATTIMORE AT JOHN'S
 HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, NOW RESIDING [REDACTED] NYC.
 IN REPORT OF ASAC ROBT J. LALLY IN LATTIMORE CASE DATED APRIL FIVE,
 BALTIMORE, INFO SET OUT INDICATING [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED] LEFT LATTIMORE-S COMPANY AND WENT TO NY.
 REBULET INDICATES [REDACTED] ALSO KNOWS AGNES SNEEDLEY AND [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED] BUREAU AUTHORITY REQUESTED TO INTERVIEW [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED] RE LATTIMORE, AGNES SNEEDLEY AND [REDACTED]
 SNEEDT
 BOTH IED PLS

1-6580-
NOT RECORDED
132 JUN 5 1950

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 6-14-89 BY [signature]

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York 7, New York

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

May 23, 1950

~~STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

Director, FBI

RE: AGNES SMEDLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DECLASSIFIED BY 60290 AUC BCE/MLT/EHL
ON 04-01-2005

Dear Sir:

Confidential Informant [redacted] who is highly reliable and who is in a position to furnish valuable information concerning the Communist Party, has advised by interview April 24, 1950, that he knew AGNES SMEDLEY merely casually; that he met her as a lecturer and writer sympathetic to the aspirations of Communist China. Informant stated that other than that, he knew nothing concerning any Communist Party affiliation on her part, nor any espionage activities which she might have been engaged in. ~~(U)~~ (U)

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The foregoing is for the Bureau's information.

Very truly yours,

Edward Scheidt
EDWARD SCHEIDT
SAC

JDO:MOM
100-68282

RECORDED - 68

61-6580

MAY 24 1950

CLASS BY [redacted]
REASON FOR [redacted]
DATE OF REVIEW [redacted]
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

NY FILE NO. 100-68282 dht

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE MAY 25 1950	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5/5,8,9,10,15,16,17/50	REPORT MADE BY JAMES T. O'BRIEN
TITLE AGNES SMEDLEY, was.			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

10/13/82

LOUIS BUDENZ advises Anti-Imperialist League was a "Communist front" which existed during 1920's under the leadership of one DAVE BERENBURG, a Socialist. Dr. TARAKNATH DAS advises SMEDLEY was active in 1919-1920 at New York in the Friends of Freedom For India, a group devoted to propagandizing for Indian independence. Knew of no Communist connections on her part in relation to this work. Informants who knew SMEDLEY in China, state SMEDLEY was known ardent supporter of Chinese Communists but no evidence of espionage activity known. SMEDLEY died May 5, 1950, in England.

- P - DATE: 04-01-2005
CLASSIFIED BY 60290 AUC BCE/MLT/EHL
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 3.3(1,6) 04-01-2030

AGENCY *170-0191A*
REQ. REC'D
REP'T FORW.
BY

CLASS. BY *Spal*
REASON FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW *0000*

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

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WNINTEL

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau (61-6580) 2 - Miami 3 - New York <i>COPY IN FILE</i>		61-6580+	RECORDED - 108 INDEXED - 108 EX-33 CONFIDENTIAL

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NY 100-68282

DETAILS:

On May 4, 1950, LOUIS BUDENZ, until 1945 a member of the Communist Party and editor of the "Daily Worker", an east coast Communist newspaper, advised SA WILLIAM J. MCCARTHY that the Anti-Imperialist League was a "Communist Front", which was active in New York and elsewhere during the 1920's. BUDENZ stated that he was not yet a member of the Communist Party during this time. He recalled that ROGER N. BALDWIN was also connected with this League, but BUDENZ and BALDWIN both withdrew in the late 1920's. According to BUDENZ, one DAVE BERENBURG, a Socialist, who had some official connection with the Rand School of Social Science, was head of the Anti-Imperialist League. BUDENZ described BERENBURG as a "big fellow" but was unable to furnish any other identifying data nor any information as to BERENBURG'S present whereabouts.

In connection with the above, it is noted that on September 7, 1948, at Miami, Florida, PAUL CROUCH, formerly a member of the Communist Party for many years, advised SA J. RICHARD BUTTS that he had first met BUDENZ during the Summer or early Fall of 1928, at a meeting of the National Board of the Anti-Imperialist League, of which BUDENZ was then a member and of which CROUCH himself was National Secretary.

[redacted] of the Institute of Pacific Relations, 1 East 54th Street, New York, advised SA [redacted] on May 2, 1950, that he was not acquainted with SMEDLEY and had no information concerning her background and activities. He stated, however, that a file maintained at IPR captioned, "cancelled members" reflected that SMEDLEY had contributed \$10 to IPR on February 13, 1947, \$10 on February 2, 1947, and \$15 on January 20, 1949. It further reflected that she had resigned from IPR on March 7, 1950.

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Dr. TARAKNATH DAS, 2109 Broadway, New York, was interviewed on April 28, 1950, by the writer. He stated that he came to the United States in 1906 from India, and settled for a time in Seattle and San Francisco. He became active in an organization called the Hindustan Gadar.

According to Dr. DAS, this organization was devoted to agitating for the independence of India from the British Empire, and its leader and most active figure was one MANABENDRA NATH ROY, a native of India, who claimed a personal friendship with LEON TROTSKY. Dr. DAS stated that the

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organization was definitely non-Communist in its membership, although eager to obtain help from any source so long as it would further the struggle for Indian independence.

As a result of his activities with the Hindustan Gadar, DAS was indicted and convicted in 1917 on a charge of conspiracy to violate the neutrality of the United States. He is quite vague at the present time as to the nature of the evidence adduced against him, and states that his own activities consisted solely of writing and talking against the British rule in India. He pointed out that there were some thirty or thirty-five co-defendants, most of whom were convicted. He recalled that SAILENDRA NATH GHOSE, with whom he was then acquainted, had also been quite active in the Hindustan Gadar and was one of those indicted, but he had previously gone to New York and so did not stand trial with the others.

Dr. DAS continued that just prior to his release from prison in 1919, proceedings were instituted to void his American citizenship, which he had obtained in 1914, and to deport him to India. He stated that he was convinced he would be put to death or sentenced to many years imprisonment by the British if such deportation was put into effect. Upon his release from prison, he went to New York City, where SAILENDRA NATH GHOSE was already active in an organization called "The Friends of Freedom For India. DAS became active in this group also.

According to DAS, the Friends of Freedom Group had no connection with the Hindustan Gadar. He pointed out that it was composed mainly of "liberal and progressive" American citizens, and its operations consisted of agitation and propaganda for Indian independence and the raising of funds to obtain counsel for Indian nationals threatened with deportation. It was at this time, about 1920, that DAS met AGNES SMEDLEY, who was the paramour of SAILENDRA NATH GHOSE.

DAS stated that SMEDLEY, like other members of the Friends of Freedom organization, apparently devoted herself to speech making and writing for Indian independence. He realized at the time that there were some Communists, at least, in the organization but did not particularly associate SMEDLEY or GHOSE with these persons.

He stated that other members of the Friends of Freedom at that time were ROGER N. BALDWIN, NORMAN THOMAS, [REDACTED] and MARGARET SANGER, all of whom would be sure to recall SMEDLEY and the role she played.

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NY 100-68282

With reference to the indictment of GHOSE and SMEDLEY in New York in 1918, DAS stated that he understood that this action had been taken against GHOSE because of his previous activities in connection with the Hindustan Gadar on the West Coast, and against SMEDLEY solely because she was GHOSE'S mistress. The indictment against them was dismissed when it was realized that the lengthy case against the San Francisco defendants would have to be repeated against GHOSE.

DAS stated that SMEDLEY went to Germany in 1921, where he heard that she became the paramour of VIRENDRANATH CHATTOPADAYA, the brother of Mme. NEHRU, wife of the present Prime Minister of India. He stated he is familiar with her career since, through her books and articles, but met her only once, very briefly, about 1942 at a banquet given by the India League of America for Mme. PANDIT NEHRU. GHOSE, he stated, remained in the United States, married an American woman, and died at New York City in 1949. GHOSE remained interested solely in Indian matters, and never gave any indication of pro-Communist sympathies. DAS was unable to supply any information as to the whereabouts of PAULIN BOSE, JADU GOPAL MUDEYIE, BHAI BHAGWAN SINGH or any other persons tried with him in 1917. He stated that it was unlikely any of these persons would have any information concerning SMEDLEY, since she had not, so far as he knew, been active in the cause of Indian independence on the West Coast.

[On April 4, 1950, Confidential Informant [redacted] of unknown reliability, advised that he had been in China from approximately 1931 to 1936, much of this time in Shanghai, [redacted] a weekly English newspaper which espoused the program of the Chinese Communist Party. Informant stated that through this activity on his part he had become well acquainted with AGNES SMEDLEY, then a journalist in Shanghai, who was devoting all her time and energy to furthering the program of the Chinese Communists. Informant stated that while his sympathies at that time were entirely with the program of the Chinese Communists, he himself had never been a member of any Communist Party, in China or elsewhere, and consequently he felt unable to say definitely that SMEDLEY was a member of the American or Chinese Communist Parties. Informant also stated that he was actively associated with SMEDLEY during the approximate period 1931-1932 in the [redacted] Defense Committee, an organization famed for fund-raising and propaganda in connection with the arrest of [redacted] [redacted] as Communist agitators.

Informant stated he had no information as to any espionage activities on the part of SMEDLEY, and stated he had never met or heard of RICHARD SORGE, MAX CLAUSEN, KOZAKI HOZUMI or other members of the SORGE ring during the period. Informant commented that he had been a very young and very idealistic person at this time, and felt it likely that there was much

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NY 100-68282

that went on "behind the scenes" in leftist activity in Shanghai of which he was kept in ignorance. Informant stated that two or three years after his arrival in Shanghai he became convinced that the Chinese Communist leaders were corrupt politicians, and he denounced them as such. He was thereafter denounced by SMEDLEY as a paid Japanese agent and his association with her ceased.

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[Confidential Informant of unknown reliability,] advised (c) (U) that he first became acquainted with AGNES SMEDLEY in 1926, and later knew her in China during the middle thirties. He added, however, that at no time did he have any close association with her, and in China only saw her a few times.

He stated that he has no doubt but that she was pro-Russian and a full supporter of the Chinese Communists. This, he declared, he has always considered an accepted fact, and she has never attempted to conceal her feeling. The SORGE case was sufficient proof for him if any was needed.

The Informant described her as a "constitutional liar" and a person who resembles a volcano in that she violently expressed her feelings without regard for discretion.

He added that at times she has publically criticized Russia, but believes that she did so only to express her independent nature, and that basically she has remained a staunch supporter of Communism.

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THOMAS ARTHUR ~~BISSE~~ BISSON, 97 Kingston Road, Berkeley, California, was interviewed on April 26, 1950, by SA

BISSON stated that he has never been closely associated with AGNES SMEDLEY, but that he has known of her as a writer and has met her occasionally over a period of years. He stated that her writings, lectures and statements indicate that from the beginning of the friction between the Chinese Nationalist Government and the development of the Chinese Communist movement, SMEDLEY had always been strongly pro-Chinese Communist. BISSON stated that before SMEDLEY became interested in Chinese Communist affairs she had lived in India and she was strongly opposed to the British Colonial policy in that country. When she came to China she expanded this feeling to include opposition to the manner in which the Chinese Nationalist Government was handling Chinese internal affairs. He said that SMEDLEY, like many writers and correspondents, was convinced that the Chinese Communist movement held the answer to the internal problems of China.

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NY 100-68282

BISSON stated that he could not classify SMEDLEY as being pro-Soviet and believed that she would not have hesitated to criticize the Soviet Government if she did not agree with its policy. He advised that he had never received any indication that SMEDLEY had aided the Chinese Communists except through her favorable reports concerning their activities as reflected in her writings. BISSON further described SMEDLEY as an emotional individual, whose opinions and conclusions were not based on careful study and thought. According to BISSON, she is an individual who believes wholeheartedly in a principal and shapes her thinking and actions to suit that principal.

A voluntary reference was made by BISSON to the newspaper publicity implicating SMEDLEY in the RICHARD SORGE case. He stated that he had no factual evidence to support his opinion, but it was his belief that the possibility of SMEDLEY'S operation as a Soviet agent was very remote and unlikely. He was unable to expand on this and stated that SMEDLEY had never impressed him as the type of person who could, or would, engage in espionage.

BISSON advised that he had never heard of a Chinese associate or acquaintance of SMEDLEY named YAP.

The New York Times of May 8, 1950, carried a story to the effect that AGNES SMEDLEY, journalist and author, had died in a nursing home in England after an illness of ten days.

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NY 100-68282

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

In connection with the requested interview of PAUL CROUCH, the following is set forth for the information of the Miami Office:

b2 [Confidential Informant of known reliability,] advised that
b7D the "main representative in China of the Anti-Imperialistic League, whose American headquarters are located at 132 East 65th Street, New York City, is the chief of the American Branch, an American, D. BERENBURG, whose organ is called the 'Worker's World'".

Informant also advised that by letter dated January 3, 1937, its representative in China had advised that SMEDLEY sent a letter through the

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The letter is reported to have read as follows: "Chur En Lai and myself had a long conference here with the Moscow delegation and I confirm my previous statement that Moscow will do nothing for the support of the Chinese Red Army. Stalin is playing here as well as in Spain -- he will not support the foreign armies. is here as representative of the Habarousk military authorities and last week Vanmin arrived from Dmitrieff, who stated that military ammunition is expected soon via Ili and Hami. Besides that - the Urga depot has promised a certain number of planes but for the time being the Habarousk authorities here postponed their forwarding."

b7C [Confidential Informant of known reliability, advised on
b2 April 28, 1950,] that he had no information concerning SMEDLEY.
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NY 100-58282

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Cont'd)

By letter dated November 9, 1949, the Bureau advised that [redacted]
[redacted] representative in the United States, was being questioned
[redacted] as to his knowledge of SMEDLEY and her activities. [redacted]

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[redacted] (S)
An examination of the 1931 telephone directory for Bronx, New York, by SE [redacted] reflects a listing for a firm of attorneys, SMITH and ISAACS, at 344 E. 149th Street, Bronx, New York until 1936. In subsequent years, however, this listing does not appear. Through a pretext call to the firm of Winters and Smith, Inc., 349 E. 149th Street, it was ascertained that the firm of Smith and Isaacs formerly at 344 E. 149th Street, are now located at 527 Fifth Avenue, New York City. This information was verified through the current telephone directory, from which it also appeared that the names of the attorneys were S. SIDNEY SMITH and IRVING A. ISAACS.

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NY 100-58282

LEAD PAGE

MIAMI

At Miami, Florida

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Will interview [] an informant of the Miami Office, for all information he may have concerning the identity and present whereabouts of [] mentioned herein, who was the addressee of a letter from SMEDLEY in 1937. *covered serial 304*

NEW YORK

At New York, New York

b7C

Will interview the following informants of the New York Office for all information they possess concerning SMEDLEY: []

b7D

Will review and report any further pertinent information which may be found in the Army Exhibits in the Sorge case which were forwarded by Bureau letters of April 17 and May 8, 1950.

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Will report any information received from [] former [] representative in the United States, who is presently being interviewed [] (U)

b7D

Will interview [] reportedly acquainted with SMEDLEY in China in the late 1930's.

b7C

Will obtain background information on IRVING A. ISAACS nad S. SIDNEY SMITH of the firm of SMITH AND ISAACS, Attorneys, of 527 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

b7D

Will consider reinterviewing DAVID P. BERENBERG, 1745 E. 7th Street, Brooklyn, New York, after results of the Miami interview with [] are received.

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NY 100-68282

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

The confidential informants mentioned in the report of SA JAMES T. O'BRIEN, dated MAY 25 1950 at New York, New York, are as follows:

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[redacted] interviewed on April 4, 1950, by SA [redacted] and the writer.

Files of the Security Division, U.S. State Department.

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[redacted] interviewed by SA FRANK X. PLANT, on April 28, 1950.

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[redacted] interviewed on May 12, 1950, by SA EDWARD F. MONAHAN.

REFERENCE: Report of SA JAMES T. O'BRIEN, 5/4/50 at New York.

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July 16, 1950

EX-81

Direct

AGNES SMEDLEY, was:
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
Bureau File #61-6580
New York File #100-68282

Reference is made to your letter of May 26, 1950, in which you set forth your opinions and conclusions regarding re-evaluating the investigation conducted to date on Agnes Smedley.

The content of your letter has been carefully noted and it has raised the question as to whether or not your office has clearly understood the Bureau's instructions relative to future investigation in the Smedley Case. The Bureau has instructed your office that investigation in this case should be directed to covering leads for the purpose of developing intelligence information. In covering leads for the purpose of developing intelligence information, your office would certainly be interested in determining Smedley's contacts, contacts who are logically in a position to determine whether Smedley was engaged in espionage activities since her arrival in the United States. Your office would also be interested in determining whether Smedley's contacts were engaged in activities which could be construed as being against the best interests of the United States.

All investigation in the Smedley Case should be pointed toward the above objectives and the results of your investigation reported in the Smedley Case. If information is obtained which would be of interest to "The Richard Sorge Case" or the case entitled "Survey of Chinese Communist Activities in the United States" or some other case, it is presumed by the Bureau that the Bureau rule is being followed in that information of interest to other cases in your office is being brought to the attention of the appropriate supervisor supervising the case. The above procedure has for its objective, the correlation of all information pertaining to a subject in the subject's main file. For example, you mention in paragraph one, page two of referenced letter that it has been alleged that Smedley was a liaison agent between the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Section of the Communist Party, USA. You then voice the opinion that in view of the above allegation, the contacts and associates of Smedley should be given consideration for further investigation or interview for the purpose of obtaining information concerning Chinese Communist activities. In paragraph two, page two, you also conclude that interviews with Smedley's contacts and associates should be left to the determination of the agent handling the case entitled "Survey of Chinese Communist Activities in the United States."

/mp meeb

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 9-18-82 BY *[signature]*

case
andy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-19-82 BY [signature]

The Bureau is unable to agree with your office to such a procedure. The allegation is one that concerns Snedley and is incidental to the case of "Survey of Chinese Communist Activities in the United States." It is one which should be investigated in the Snedley Case. The above allegation imposes a duty on the Bureau to determine whether Snedley was acting as an intelligence liaison agent between the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Section of the Communist Party, USA. The responsibility to follow and report this matter is on the agent handling the Snedley Case and is not the responsibility of the agent handling Chinese intelligence activities. However, if the results of the investigation produce information which would be of interest to the desk handling Chinese intelligence or any other case in the New York Office, it should be appropriately brought to the attention of the supervisor and agent handling such matters.

Your attention is called to paragraph three, page two and to pages three to eight inclusive in which you set forth Snedley's contacts and associates totaling 186 names. You advised that the individuals listed have not been interviewed and no leads are being set forth to interview them in view of the pending case in your office entitled "Survey of Chinese Communist Activities in the United States." You stated that it is your opinion that any deferral for further investigation of them and interview with them should be left to the determination of the agent handling Chinese Communist activities. The Bureau disagrees with the procedure you have followed in referring to these 186 individuals in that you have failed to set forth identifiable data on each individual and the reason why the agent handling Chinese Communist activities should consider interviewing them.

In referenced letter you further advised that the Bureau could refer to the reports listed after each of the 186 names for the nature of each contact of Snedley and for identifying data on the individual.

For the information of the New York Office, the Bureau is aware that the investigation of the Snedley Case is one for the New York Office, the office of origin. That responsibility cannot be shifted to the Bureau nor to an agent handling other matters in your office, where his action depends entirely upon such matters being brought to his attention. The responsibility for determining who should be considered for interview among the 186 individuals listed in the referenced letter concerning Snedley's activities is the responsibility of the persons handling the Snedley case in your office. In considering these individuals for interview the objectives of the investigation should be kept in mind. Where good judgement and present Bureau policy dictate, Bureau authority should be obtained prior to undertaking an interview. In those cases you should submit positive recommendations. Your letter of recommendation should set forth a brief summary of pertinent information in your files concerning the individual being considered for interview as well as a statement specifically setting forth what information you expect to obtain. It is desired that the Bureau comments in this letter be brought to the attention of the agent handling the Snedley Case.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: May 26, 1950

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: AGNES SMEDLEY, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bufile 61-6580)ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4-18-82 BY 60101/mj

Reference is made to my teletype of May 8, 1950, advising of press reports of the death of AGNES SMEDLEY in England on May 6, 1950.

This teletype advised that a re-evaluation would be made of leads previously considered in connection with this case.

With reference to SMEDLEY'S activities as a propagandist and apologist for the Chinese Communists, a considerable amount of information has already been obtained and reported from acquaintances and associates of SMEDLEY, as well as from her own published writings. It is felt that in view of her death, further efforts to obtain information concerning SMEDLEY'S past activities along these lines would serve no useful purpose.

With respect to SMEDLEY'S participation in the espionage ring headed by RICHARD SORGE in China, it is believed that a reasonably complete picture of the nature and extent of her activities therein has been obtained from the Japanese Government records as supplied by the Army Far East Command. The investigation of SMEDLEY'S activities and contacts since her return to the United States in 1941 has been considered a possible source of information in connection with the pending investigation entitled "The RICHARD SORGE Case; Internal Security - R", which looks toward identifying certain unknown subjects who were members of that ring. With respect to some of these persons, it may appear that they would possibly possess information concerning the operation of the Sorge Ring or concerning the identity of as yet unidentified members of this ring. However, it is felt that consideration as to the advisability of interviewing or further investigating these persons in this connection should be made in the light of the information already appearing in the Sorge case file, rather than in connection with the SMEDLEY case. A copy of this letter is therefore being designated for the Sorge case file in the New York Office, in order to direct the attention of the Agent handling the Sorge case to the possibility of obtaining productive leads from the SMEDLEY file.

cc: NY 105-1329 (Chinese Communist Activities in the United States)
NY 100-88099 (The RICHARD SORGE Case)

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8 JUN 13 1962

JTO'B:RK
100-68282

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Letter to Director, FBI
NY 100-68282

[redacted] It has previously been ascertained that in 1945 SMEDLEY was in contact with the Chinese Communist Delegates to the UN Conference at San Francisco. It has also been alleged that SMEDLEY was a liaison agent between the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Section of the Communist Party, USA, but no definite supporting facts were given to justify this statement. However, it would appear that in view of this allegation, the contacts and associates of SMEDLEY should be given consideration for further investigation or interview for the purpose of obtaining information concerning Chinese Communist activities.

b7C [redacted] Some of these persons have already appeared in connection with the case entitled "Survey of Chinese Communist Activities in the United States; Internal Security - Ch." It is believed that the determination as to further investigation or interview of the SMEDLEY contacts should be made in relation to this investigation, rather than in the SMEDLEY case itself. Therefore, a copy of this letter is being designated for the New York file of the Survey of Chinese Communist Activities in the United States.

A review of the SMEDLEY file reflects that the following persons were contacts or associates of SMEDLEY and have not been interviewed regarding their association with her. It is felt that in view of the facts as set forth above, no leads should be set forth in the SMEDLEY case to interview them regarding SMEDLEY'S activities. By referring to the report listed after each name, the nature of each contact and identifying data can be obtained.

1 [redacted] Report of SA [redacted] March 3, 1945, New York.
2 [redacted] Report of SA [redacted] June 19, 1945, Albany,
page 4.

[redacted] Report of SA [redacted] June 19, 1945,
Albany, page 4.

Report of SA [redacted] June 19, 1945, Albany,
page 4.

Report of SA [redacted] June 19, 1945, Albany,
page 4.

Report of SA [redacted] June 19, 1945, Albany,
page 28.

Report of SA [redacted] June 19, 1945, Albany,
page 30.

Report of SA [redacted] June 19, 1945, Albany,
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NY 100-68282

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September 16, 1946,

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NY 100-68282

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Report of SA [redacted] September 16, 1946, New York, page 1. b7C
Report of SA [redacted] Omaha, June 15, 1949.
Report of SA ARTHUR E. FUSS, Jr., June 28, 1949, Seattle.
Report of SA [redacted] July 1, 1949, San Francisco.
Report of SA [redacted] July 1, 1949, San Francisco.
Report of SA JAMES T. O'BRIEN, July 18, 1949, New York, page 17.
Report of SA JAMES T. O'BRIEN, July 18, 1949, New York, page 17.
Report of SA JAMES T. O'BRIEN, July 18, 1949, New York, page 17.
Report of SA [redacted] Jr., August 4, 1949, Albany. b7C
Report of SA [redacted] Jr., August 4, 1949, Albany.
Report of SA JAMES T. O'BRIEN, September 19, 1949, New York, page 1.
Report of SA JAMES T. O'BRIEN, September 19, 1949, New York, page 2.
Report of SA JAMES T. O'BRIEN, September 19, 1949, New York, page 3.
Report of SA JAMES T. O'BRIEN, September 19, 1949, New York, page 6.
Los Angeles letter to Bureau and New York, September 22, 1949.
Bureau letter to New York, October 12, 1949.
Bureau letter to New York, October 12, 1949.
Bureau letter to New York, December 20, 1949.
Report of SA JAMES T. O'BRIEN, January 12, 1950, New York, page 5.
Report of SA JAMES T. O'BRIEN, January 12, 1950, New York, page 7.
Report of SA [redacted] January 24, 1950, Washington, D.C., page 2.
Report of SA [redacted] January 24, 1950, Washington, D.C., page 2. b7C

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Washington, D.C., page 12.
Report of SA [redacted] January 24, 1950,
Washington, D.C., page 13.
Report of SA [redacted] January 24, 1950,
Washington, D.C., page 13.
Report of SA [redacted] January 24, 1950,
Washington, D.C., page 15.
Report of SA [redacted] January 24, 1950,
Washington, D.C., page 15.
Report of SA [redacted] January 24, 1950,
Washington, D.C., page 15.
Report of SA [redacted] January 24, 1950,
Washington, D.C., page 16.
Report of SA [redacted] January 24, 1950,
Washington, D.C., page 16.
Report of SA [redacted] January 24, 1950,
Washington, D.C., page 16.
Report of SA [redacted] January 24, 1950,
Washington, D.C., page 19.
Report of SA JAMES T. O'BRIEN, March 22, 1950, New
York.
Report of SA JAMES T. O'BRIEN, March 22, 1950, New
York, page 2.
Report of SA JAMES T. O'BRIEN, March 22, 1950, New
York, page 5.
Report of SA JAMES T. O'BRIEN, March 22, 1950, New
York, page 5.
Report of SA JAMES T. O'BRIEN, March 22, 1950, New
York, page 5.
Report of SA JAMES T. O'BRIEN, March 22, 1950, New
York, page 7.
Report of SA JAMES T. O'BRIEN, March 22, 1950, New
York, page 7.
Report of SA JAMES T. O'BRIEN, March 22, 1950, New
York, page 12.

Letter to Director, FBI
NY 100-68282

Report of SA JAMES T. O'BRIEN, March 22, 1950, New York, page 13.
Report of SA JAMES T. O'BRIEN, March 22, 1950, New York, page 14.
Report of SA JAMES T. O'BRIEN, March 22, 1950, New York, page 14.
Report of SA JAMES T. O'BRIEN, March 22, 1950, New York, page 15.
Report of SA IRVING R. ANDERSON, April 27, 1950, Detroit.
Report of SA IRVING R. ANDERSON, April 27, 1950, Detroit.
Report of SA LEON O. PRIOR, April 27, 1950, Miami.
Report of SA LEON O. PRIOR, April 27, 1950, Miami.
Report of SA EDWARD R. WHELAN, April 27, 1950, New Haven.
Report of SA EDWARD R. WHELAN, April 27, 1950, New Haven.
Report of SA HAROLD F. DODGE, April 27, 1950, Los Angeles.
Report of SA [redacted] April 28, 1950, Newark.
Report of SA [redacted] April 28, 1950, Newark.
Report of SA [redacted] April 28, 1950, Newark.
Report of SA [redacted] April 28, 1950, Newark.
Report of SA [redacted] April 28, 1950, Newark.
Report of SA [redacted] April 28, 1950, Newark.
Report of SA [redacted] April 28, 1950, Newark.
Report of SA [redacted] April 28, 1950, Newark.
Report of SA [redacted] April 28, 1950, Wash-
ington, D.C.
Report of SA [redacted] April 29, 1950, Albany.

The following names all appeared in the report of SA JAMES T. O'BRIEN, dated April 28, 1950, at New York.

ROGER BALDWIN, page 1
BENJAMIN MANDELL, page 5
EARL BROWDER, page 7
[redacted] page 8
[redacted], page 11

Letter to Director, FBI
NY 100-68282

b7C Detroit teletype of April 26, 1950 to the Bureau and New York ad-
b7D vised that informant [] had suggested the following persons as
possible sources of information concerning SMEDLEY:

[]
New York
b7C (Report of this interview is contained in New York report of May 4,
1950.)

[]
(Inspector [] of Immigration Service, advised that [] was
recently hospitalized for a mental disorder.)

b7C []
(No identifying data was supplied by the Informant concerning this
person, and there is no information in the indices of the New York Office,
nor is he known to the New York office of Immigration and Naturalization
Service.)

[]
b7C (Bureau teletype of April 25, 1950 in the case entitled "OWEN
LATTIMORE; Espionage - R", stated that [] was not to be interviewed con-
cerning LATTIMORE. New York teletype of April 27, 1950 in the SMEDLEY case
advised that [] would not be interviewed unless requested by the Bureau.)

b7C []
(Inspector [] of the New York office of Immigration and
Naturalization Service stated that his files reflected that [] is
presently in Chattanooga, Tennessee.)

It is not contemplated that the above persons will be interviewed
concerning SMEDLEY. Those leads which it is felt will bring this case to
a logical conclusion are set forth in the report of SA JAMES T. O'BRIEN,
dated May 25, 1950.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FILE NO. 100-17302

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 5/29/50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5/18, 22/50	REPORT MADE BY [redacted] /ahs
TITLE AGNES SMEDLEY, was, Ayoo, Yahoo, Yaha, Mrs. Si, Mrs. Hsi, Miss Sze			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

~~Confidential Informant~~ [redacted] of unknown reliability.

AGENCY *12c CIA*
REQ. REC'D *10-27-55*
REP'T FORW. *11-1-55*
BY *[signature]*

[redacted] advised that he met subject in late 1930's or early 1940's in Chungking and had heard friends state that SMEDLEY was regarded as a Communist by all who knew her while she was in China. Informant knew of no espionage activities on part of subject.

DATE: 04-01-2005
CLASSIFIED BY 60290 AUC BCE/MLT/EHL
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 3.3(1,6) 04-01-2030

- R U C

CLASS. BY *301 eld mrf*
REASON FOR IL *1.2.4.2*
DATE OF REVIEW *6-19-92*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

DETAILS:

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

~~Confidential Informant~~ [redacted] of unknown reliability.

[redacted] advised that he did not know AGNES SMEDLEY very well, having only met her a couple of times in Chungking, China in the late 1930's or early 1940's. Informant stated that although he did not know her very well, he knew of her from other persons, who allegedly were well acquainted with the subject. The Informant further advised that AGNES SMEDLEY was always affiliated with Chinese Communists and followed the New Fourth Route Army which was the Chinese Communist Army.

[redacted] further stated that it was common knowledge in Chungking that AGNES SMEDLEY was a Communist. He advised that he had been told by many persons whose names he could not remember, that AGNES SMEDLEY openly admitted that she was a Communist. As far as [redacted] knew, AGNES SMEDLEY made no attempts whatsoever to conceal the fact that she was a Communist and she also made no

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>Guy Hottel</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau(61-6580) 3 - New York(100-68282) 2 - Boston 2 - Washington Field		RECORDED - 28	INDEXED - 28
COPY IN FILE		EX-11	

PROPERTY OF FBI - This confidential report and its contents are loaned to you by the FBI and are not to be distributed outside of agency to which loaned.


~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

attempts to conceal any of her activities. She openly affiliated herself with the Communists and wrote many books which Informant has read, which according to the Informant, clearly show that the subject is pro-Chinese Communist.

b2

b7D

 further informed that although the subject openly associated with the Chinese Communists, he knew of no activities on the part of the subject which would indicate that she had engaged in any espionage activities. 4X

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION

b2 ~~1~~ Confidential Informant [] advised that he actually knew very little about AGNES SMEDLEY and most of his information concerning her had been obtained from other persons. The Informant advised that he had heard a great deal about AGNES SMEDLEY from FRED UTLEY, a former member of the Communist Party. Inasmuch as a review of the files of the Washington Field Office reflect that FRED UTLEY has previously been interviewed in connection with AGNES SMEDLEY, this office anticipates that no further interview will be conducted with Miss UTLEY. 24

b2 In regard to the Chinese engineer named YAP, who is mentioned in the report of SA J. T. O'BRIEN at New York dated May 27, 1949 on the subject, [] was questioned as to YAP's identity. The Informant advised that the name of YAP is not a very common name and the name itself indicates the region of China from which the person came. Because of the fact that YAP is such an uncommon name, the Informant believed that it is possible that he could be identical with a Chinese who [] knew to have been educated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and who formerly operated a makeshift factory across the Yangtze River from Chungking. [] stated that this person by the name of YAP who was educated in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology speaks and writes English very well. [] could not think of this person's full name and also did not know his present whereabouts. He stated, however, that YAP could be identified most likely through the records of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. 44 94 94 94

|| The stop notice which was placed with the Collector of Customs by letter dated April 24, 1950 has been removed by letter dated May 24, 1950.

For the information of the Boston Office, subject is a Journalist and an Author, specializing in the Far East. In 1919 she was active in the Indian Nationalist Movement at New York City and from 1921 to 1929 she resided in Germany. From 1929 to 1932, and possibly later, she was reliably reported to have been active as a Soviet espionage agent in Shanghai, China. She returned to the United States from China in approximately 1940 and left the United States for England November 1949. While in the United States she was active in the Committee for Democratic Far Eastern Policy and other Communist organizations devoted to Chinese Communist propaganda. A news article appeared in the Washington Post of May 9, 1950 bearing the dateline Oxford, England, May 8. This article stated that AGNES SMEDLEY died in a nursing home in England on May 6, 1950.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION

The New York Office has reported in the report of SA J. T. O'BRIEN dated May 27, 1949 that [REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED] *1 c*
[REDACTED] Confidential Informant [REDACTED] mentioned above in this report, has advised that he believes YAP to have been educated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

~~b2~~

b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LEAD PAGE

THE BOSTON OFFICE:

At the Massachusetts Institute of Technology,

Will check the records at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in order to ascertain the identity of a Chinese engineer by the name of YAP, who attended that University, the dates of his attendance are not known. All background information concerning YAP should be furnished the New York Office.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WFO 100-17302

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

INFORMANT PAGE

b1
c

REFERENCES:

Bureau teletype dated May 1, 1950.
New York teletype dated May 2, 1950.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director, FBI

3/16/50

SAC, New York

JULIAN GUMPERZ
INTERNAL SECURITY (R)

Rebutel 3/1/50 and New York letter to Bureau 1/2/48
captioned: "JULIAN GUMPERZ; [REDACTED]; 'PATTERN FOR WORLD
REVOLUTION' BY YPSILON; INTERNAL SECURITY-C".

b7C

On 3/10/50, GUMPERZ was interviewed at his office at 610
Fifth Avenue by SA's William J. McCarthy and [REDACTED]. His
remarks relative to his background in Communism were substantially the
same as set out in the referenced letter.

b7C

GUMPERZ' attitude was cooperative to a degree in that he was
responsive to questions put to him, but would not contribute any
unsolicited information. He explained that it is almost 25 years since
he was associated with the Communist movement in Europe, in which period
considerable change has been realized in policy, methods and personnel.
Consequently, he believes that his only possible value in counter-
espionage information would be relative to furnishing data pertaining to
old-time Communist figures known to him in Europe. Therefore, he
stated with these facts in mind, he would be willing to cooperate with
the Bureau in answering specific questions.

GUMPERZ stated that he was a member of the German Communist
Party from about 1916 to about 1926; from 1922 to 1925, or early 1926,
he was an official representative of the Comintern in Germany, and as
such, was in charge of all publications, a position which he described
as comparable to that held by ALEXANDER BACHENBERG in the Communist
Party, USA.

During his years in Germany, GUMPERZ explained he was
associated with the NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH, and when he
came to this country in 1934, he resumed his association with this
organization now known as the INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH
AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY. Since that time, he has been occupying office
space at 610 Fifth Avenue (Rockefeller Center), being engaged principally
in investigations-counseling.

GUMPERZ asserted in 1926, he broke with the Communist Party,
as he no longer subscribed to Marxist Communism. He added that he did not

CC-NY 100-68099
NY 100-68282

JCF:KG
65-13398

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DATE 11/17/82 BY [REDACTED]

1. 6580-10
MAY 24 1950

61-6580

100-34987-10

NY Letter to Director, FBI
 NY 65-13398

assume a militant anti-Communist position, and as such, continued his friendship with many of the better known Communist leaders in Europe.

It may be pointed out here that GIMPERZ admitted a friendship with LEON TROTSKY and frequent visits with TROTSKY when latter was in Paris as a political exile. GIMPERZ stated that he made trips to the United States prior to his entry here in 1934 for permanent residence. However, at no time were such trips on official or unofficial missions.

During GIMPERZ' period as Comintern representative, he became acquainted to some degree with various American Communist Party functionaries, all of whom he asserted were considered with disdain by German Party leadership as incompetents and more of a hindrance than a help to the International movement.

FINANCES

GIMPERZ explained while he was a Comintern representative in charge of publications, the specific method used by Moscow in subsidizing the European Communist Parties was outlined as follows:

He, GIMPERZ, had personal liaison with a Comintern Agent at the Soviet Embassy who would provide him with the necessary funds. These funds were banked by GIMPERZ and such were entered into their accounts as receipts from normal sources such as book stores located throughout Europe. This method, according to GIMPERZ, was fool-proof, and could only be discerned through intra-party treachery. He added that this method was used continually and with success throughout his tenure with the Comintern.

GIMPERZ stated that HUGO SMILLIN succeeded him as Comintern representative in 1926, and whether or not changes were made in the methods of financial subsidy was unknown to him.

* * * * *

Relative to espionage activities, GIMPERZ was quite definite in his assertion that his group maintained its integrity as a purely political leadership group and would under no circumstances be used for espionage purposes. GIMPERZ pointed out that he and his associates would be very resentful of any such information along such lines.

NY Letter to Director, FBI
 NY 65-13398

All of the foregoing GUMPERTZ noted was pertinent to conditions existing in the German Communist Party 25 years ago, and because of his disassociation from the Party, he could not make any statements now with any degree of authority relative to modern methods used in present day Communism.

AGNES SMEDLEY (Bufile 61-6580)

⑨

GUMPERTZ stated that he met AGNES SMEDLEY in Paris in the middle 1920's. She had then completed a series of articles which he translated into German, and through his influence, sold these articles to the FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG. Later GUMPERTZ explained, SMEDLEY was assigned as correspondent for the FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG and sent to China in 1929. He said he knows nothing regarding SMEDLEY since that date.

According to GUMPERTZ, SMEDLEY was a militant anti-Communist when he knew her, and that she had an extraordinary sympathy for the people of the Far East. It is GUMPERTZ' belief that SMEDLEY was so absorbed in her social theories that she was easily duped and maneuvered into any situation even to her own detriment.

RICHARD SORGE (Bufile 100-124002)

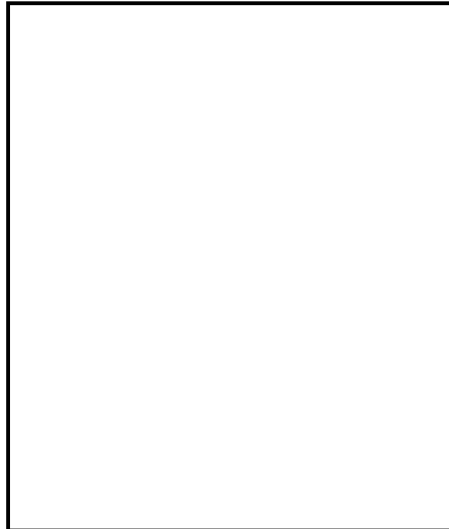
GUMPERTZ said that he first knew RICHARD SORGE in about 1918 or 1919; that SORGE lived in Frankfurt, and that they became quite friendly in the early 1920's when SORGE was with the FIRST BUREAU OF SOCIAL RESEARCH in Frankfurt. It is GUMPERTZ' opinion that SORGE was never a Communist functionary. However, he may have been a member of the local Party in Germany. In the latter 1920's, SORGE went to the Far East, and the last time GUMPERTZ met SORGE was in 1933 in Berlin when GUMPERTZ stated that he was able to easily discern from SORGE's remarks that SORGE was at that time in the Soviet Espionage service.

MISCELLANEOUS

Photographs of the following individuals were exhibited to GUMPERTZ. However, he could not identify any or provide any information regarding the same. These individuals are persons connected with the assassination of IGNATZ REIS:

NY Letter to Director, FBI
NY 65-13398

b7C



Pictures of the following individuals connected with the
Cote d'Ivoire Network were also exhibited, with negative results:

b7C



OLIVER will be recontacted by Agents of this office from
time to time in the future, and copies of the information received will
be included in this file.

Additional copies of this letter to the Bureau are being
furnished for inclusion in appropriate files.

This case is being closed in a closed status.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO :

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

DATE:

FROM :

SUBJECT:

RECORDED - 125
INDEXED - 125

JUN 2 1950

24

FIVE

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DATE 8-18-82 BY SP-1/CLM/200

51 JUN 7 1950

61-6580-295
RECORDED

SAC, New York

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

EX-43

ADVIS: BUREAU, NEW YORK
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
New York 100-100000-2222

For your information, by letter dated May 10, 1950, the Bureau's liaison representative in London was advised that [redacted] died of bacterial pneumonia and acute circulatory failure following an operation for partial gastrectomy. No inquest was held. A post mortem confirmed the doctor's diagnosis as to the cause of death. (S) (U)

For the completion of your file, there are attached a copy of a letter dated May 7, 1950, addressed to the American Embassy, London, by [redacted] and a copy of the Embassy's reply dated May 17, 1950, regarding subject's death.

b7C

DECLASSIFIED BY 60290 AUC/BCE/MLT/vta
ON 11-12-2004

AJM:ow

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

CLASS. BY Sgt. New
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 8/18/88

WNINTEL

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

JUL 3 1950

JUL 12 1950

RECEIVED
JUL 3 1950

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

June 2, 1950 - DEFERRED

SAC, NEW YORK

11-6580-✓

b7C

OWEN LATTIMORE, ESPIONAGE - R REURTEL MAY SEVENTEEN LAST CONTAINING RESULTS
OF INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] SUTEL DATE OF REPORT AND NAME OF AGENT
SUBMITTING SAME IN WHICH THAT INFORMATION APPEARS. IF NOT ALREADY INCORPORATED
IN A REPORT ADVISE THE DATE A REPORT CAN BE EXPECTED.

HOOVER

SGR:ewt

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DATE 8/14/82 BY [signature]

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JUL 20 1961



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

American Embassy
1, Grosvenor Square
London, W. 1
May 25, 1950

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ - AIR COURIER POUCH

Director, FBI
Washington, D. C.

RE: AGNES SMEDLEY, was;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Dear Sir:

Reference my cables dated 5/8/50 and 5/9/50, reporting that Subject SMEDLEY died in an Oxford Nursing Home on May 6, 1950.

b7C

This is to advise that Sergeant [redacted] of New Scotland Yard has just informed that their Department is in receipt of a report from the Oxford Police indicating that Subject SMEDLEY died of bronchial pneumonia and acute circulatory failure following an operation for partial gastrectomy. No inquest was held. A post mortem confirmed the doctor's diagnosis as to the cause of death. (S) (U)

b7C

For the further information of the Bureau, there are attached copies of a letter dated May 7, 1950, addressed to the Embassy by [redacted] and copies of the Embassy's reply, dated May 17, 1950, regarding Subject's death.

Very truly yours,

J. A. Cimperman
Legal Attache

DECLASSIFIED BY 60290 AUC/BCE/MLT/vta
ON 11-12-2004

JAC:CFJ
100-306
Enclosure

RECORDED - 47

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CLASS. BY 304 dls mtf
REASON FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 1, 3
DATE OF REVIEW 8-18-47
DADR

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

COPY



b7C

To H. E. The Consul General
for the United States.

May 7th 1950

Sir

I have to inform you of the death after a surgical operation of Miss Agnes Smedley of New York, an American citizen. While paying a short visit here to my wife and me Miss Smedley suffered greatly from a long-standing duodenal ulcer. After examination by one private doctor and by a specialist she underwent an operation on Thursday last, May 4th in the Acland Nursing Home, Oxford. The operation appeared to be entirely satisfactory but yesterday, Saturday May 6th the patient's condition became rapidly worse and she died at about midnight.

The surgeon who performed the operation has seen me to inform me that he proposes to make a complete examination before a certificate of death is issued.

Yours faithfully

DECLASSIFIED BY 60290 AUC/BCE/MLT/vta
ON 11-12-2004

/s/



b7C

P. S.

In a letter addressed to my wife and to be opened in the case of her death Miss Smedley expressed a wish to be cremated. Acting on this as an instruction I propose to take the necessary legal preliminaries for cremation at the Oxford Crematorium on Tuesday or Wednesday next.

Will you be good enough to inform me as early as possible if your office requires copies of the medical certificates anterior to cremation and if your official assent is called for?

~~SECRET~~

61-6540-1

~~SECRET~~

COPY OF COPY

234 Smedley, Agnes
/nac

American Embassy
1 Grosvenor Square, London, W. 1
May 17, 1950.

b7C

Sir:

The Embassy has received with regret your letter of May 7, 1950, reporting the death of Miss Agnes Smedley at Oxford on May 6, 1950.

As it is necessary that a report be made to the Department of State in Washington in the case of an American citizen dying abroad, I am enclosing a form which embodies the information required in the preparation of a consular report of death. It would be appreciated if you will be good enough to complete this form and return it to this office, together with the death certificate and the passport held by the late Miss Smedley.

Very truly yours,

DECLASSIFIED BY 60290 AUC/BCE/MLT/vta
ON 11-12-2004

Thomas S. Bloodworth, Jr.,
American Vice Consul

Enclosure:

1. Form

ENCLOSURE

61-6580

~~SECRET~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. C. E. HENNRICH *CHK*

FROM : MR. E. M. GREGG *EMG*

SUBJECT: AGNES SMEDLEY, was.
Internal Security - R
(Bureau File #61-6580)

DATE: June 8, 1950.

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

PURPOSE:

To make the attached photostatic copy of an article appearing on pages 16 and 17 of the May 29, 1950 issue of "NEW REPUBLIC" a part of the file in this matter.

BACKGROUND:

The May 29, 1950 issue of "NEW REPUBLIC" contained an article on pages 16 and 17 by Harold L. Wickes entitled, "Death by Association". This article commented upon the recent death of Agnes Smedley and her allegedly unjust identification by the Army as a Soviet spy.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is suggested that this photostatic copy be made a part of the case file in this matter to facilitate possible future reference thereto.

Attachment

EMG:mal

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

RECORDED - 28
INDEXED - 28

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED EX-11
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/14/82 BY [signature]

43 JUN 26 1950

tel. In 1936 Germany's production of crude steel was only 2.5 percent greater than that of France. In 1938 production by one German steel combine alone—Dinkelbach's Vereinigte Stahlwerke—was greater than the combined production of all the French steel mills.

So long as we live in two worlds instead of one, the economic and political integration of Western Europe is essential. So, too, is Germany's admission to the Council of Europe. But an integration based on recartelization cannot solve the economic problems of Western Europe, nor can it provide the necessary safeguards against Germany's economic expansion.

The Schuman plan would fall short in both respects. It contains no answer to the ever growing surplus of steel production in Western Europe which in 1953, according to Economic Committee for Europe estimates, will amount to 12 million tons more than can be consumed. Paradoxically, the Schuman proposal would help the Russians since the only available market for this surplus would lie behind the Iron Curtain. Contrary to French claims, the probable result, under the plan, would be the elimination of the safeguards against German aggression such as the International Ruhr Authority and the level of industry ceiling.

The Germans have already made arrogant demands to be given a "free hand" to sell their goods to the Iron Curtain countries. (As a matter of fact, they have been selling large quantities of steel to the Eastern bloc for some time—contrary to the dictates of our "cold war" policy.) No doubt the next step will be to demand the

right to rearm, which will be bolstered by the arguments that (1) rearmament is essential to the defense of Western Europe and (2) greater production will assist in solving the growing unemployment problem. Since it is extremely difficult to believe that Russia will remain indifferent to the rearmament of the Ruhr, the situation is extremely dangerous and may even make war inevitable.

The most important questions that arise are: Will the people of Europe benefit from this deal? What voice will labor have in the planning, distribution and pricing of products? How can this scheme succeed without a thorough overhaul of all Western European tariff barriers or without the abolition of currency controls? How can it work without a "payments union" plan? Will the decartelization program in Germany be the victim?

What is really needed to bring about a true integration of Western Europe is a true internationalization of the Rhine basin. There is a solution, and the means to implement it are available: decartelize Germany as provided for under Law 56 and Ordinance 78 of our Occupation Statutes; revitalize the International Ruhr Authority, established December 28, 1948; change the Schuman idea—which is actually another Franco-German cartel—into a real attempt at international control of the Rhine basin; give to the UN, and especially the ECE, which has had ample experience in international economics, the responsibility for guiding the project. Or else it will be, as the French themselves say, *Plus ça change, plus c'est la même chose*.

HAROLD L. ICKES: Death by Association

IF THERE CAN BE "guilt by association," might there not be "death by association"? A recent AP dispatch from Oxford, England, told of the death, in a nursing home there, on May 8, of Miss Agnes Smedley, an American of pre-Revolutionary Pennsylvania Quaker stock. She had been forced to seek asylum with a friend in London because a gross slander of her had been issued by General Douglas MacArthur in Tokyo, thus making it impossible for her to earn her living in the United States. She had been stigmatized as a "Soviet spy who was still at large."

It was falsely charged in February of 1949 that Miss Smedley had been a Soviet spy upon the Japanese. This "McCarthyism" was based upon 20-year-old files of the Imperial Japanese Police. The fact is that Miss Smedley never lived in Japan and knew nothing whatsoever of the activities of the supposed spies. She never was a spy for anyone, although she was always willing to give all the information that she had about Chinese affairs to American Army officers and to American Red Cross

officials. She had lived for 12 years in China, where she was a special wartime correspondent for the Manchester *Guardian*, as well as a field worker for the Chinese Red Cross Medical Corps.

Miss Smedley promptly denounced the charge that she had been a "Soviet spy" as an irresponsible lie. She challenged General MacArthur to waive his immunity so that she might sue him for libel. However physically brave the General may have shown himself to be on the field of battle, he was not brave enough, in this instance, to answer in court for his cowardly smear. He left it to Kenneth C. Royall, who at that time was Secretary of the Army, to withdraw the charge, with the statement that it had been a "*faux pas*."

Unfortunately, the Army's smearing of Miss Smedley as "a Soviet spy, still at large" had spread across the country in clamant headlines, accompanied by photographs. The apologetic withdrawal of the charge by Secretary Royall could not undo the damage that had been wrought. As the *New York Times* said, "The case was

like plucking a fowl in a high wind—many of the feathers could never be gathered up again." As the result, Miss Smedley became ill. Until the MacArthur slander, she had supported herself by writing and lecturing. Now she could get no speaking engagements. She could sell no articles. She found that she was being avoided by acquaintances. It was difficult to obtain a place to live within her strictly limited means. Landlords told her that they could not rent her a room.

In her young womanhood, Miss Smedley had been arrested for her activity in support of a free India, but the charges against her were dropped. Her activities brought her in touch with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in 1927. Before his recent visit to this country, Miss Smedley addressed two letters to Nehru in Washington. Nehru had tried to meet her in many parts of the world on occasions in the past and the two had corresponded at intervals for many years. When Nehru spoke at the Overseas Press Club, a mutual friend of hers and the Indian Prime Minister's asked him why he had answered neither of Miss Smedley's letters.

Nehru was amazed by the question, because he had received no letter. He thought that Miss Smedley was still in China. He sent word to her by this mutual friend to call him up that evening to make an appointment. When she attempted to reach him, she found herself talking with a man whose voice sounded strangely American. He falsely claimed to be Nehru's secretary. He asked Miss Smedley her name, address and telephone number. After she had given him this information and had told him that she was calling at Nehru's suggestion, her interlocutor told her that it would be impossible for Nehru to see her. Miss Smedley asked for his name, and he hung up without giving it. Later, a member of Nehru's staff sent word to Miss Smedley that the Prime Minister would see her the following Thursday morning. Again, when she called up for the appointment, she was answered by the same American voice, which insisted that she could not see Nehru.

Was this an instance of an overzealous State Department underling protecting the Prime Minister of India from himself, intercepting messages, taking down the names of callers and keeping a distinguished visitor from abroad under impertinent espionage? Miss Smedley did not know then, but learned later that Nehru's secretary was a native Indian girl.

Barely able to subsist on a small sum advanced by the publisher of the book on China that she was writing, Miss Smedley fortunately was invited by the wife of a prominent British official to share her apartment in London during the absence of her husband on official duty.

Then the State Department really became busy in characteristic fashion. To go to London required a pass-

port. For several months the Passport Division, over which Mrs. Ruth B. Shipley exercises her arbitrary and dictatorial sway, gave her the run-around. One flimsy excuse for delay after another was given. To Miss Smedley's attorneys, whom she felt it necessary to retain although she could ill afford it, the Division charged privately that Miss Smedley was a Communist. This also was an invention. Even so, known Communists have been given passports. There is nothing in the law denying the right of a Communist to a passport. This was only one more occasion for Mrs. Shipley to show that her iron-fisted governance of her office is one of arbitrary whim and prejudice. Her superiors will admit this privately, but they humor her as an unwise parent sometimes does a spoiled child. It also seems that, months after Secretary Royall had withdrawn the MacArthur smear as a "*faux pas*," the Passport Division continued to quote the libelous charge. Finally, a passport was issued, but only after great pressure had been brought to bear. It was unduly limited, both as to time and as to the countries which Miss Smedley might visit.

If anyone should ever write a book under the title "Poor Girls Who Became Famous," Agnes Smedley would have to be included. She was the daughter of an old-line, but poor, American family. Her father was an itinerant miner and her mother a boarding-house cook. She worked variously as a waitress, tobacco stripper, book agent, and stenographer, while squeezing in a year at a normal school in Arizona. In large measure she was self-educated, although over a number of years she had snatches of study at the University of California, New York University night school and the University of Berlin. Against this background, by indomitable effort and native ability, she developed into a well-known correspondent of world-renowned newspapers. She wrote notable magazine articles and books that were widely read. She became a much sought-for speaker on the lecture platform and the time was to come when she found herself teaching English to university students.

Now the object of General MacArthur's slanderous charge and of Mrs. Shipley's ill-nature and doubtful official manners is dead. I do not know the immediate cause of her death, but I do know that this outstanding American and champion of the underdog was a baffled and distraught woman when, nearing the age of sixty, she found herself deprived of the means of making a living in her own country. Her health did not improve during the period when she was arbitrarily denied the right to go to a more hospitable land where she could live free of the shadow of a mendacious charge that was, naturally, highly distasteful to a loyal American. May this distinguished, unjustly maligned woman, now dead in a foreign land, be permitted to rest in peace.

HAROLD L. ICKES

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

B: June 8, 1950

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

AMSDSUBJECT: AGNES SMEDLEY, was.,
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bufile 61-6580)

Enclosed herewith for Seattle are two copies of the report of SA JAMES T. O'BRIEN, dated 5/25/50, at New York, which sets forth a lead for Miami to interview [REDACTED]

b7D

By letter to the Bureau, dated 5/31/50, Miami requested this office to interview [REDACTED] inasmuch as he has recently been in California.

Officials of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, San Francisco, have advised that [REDACTED] left Los Angeles [REDACTED] for Seattle, Washington, where he will testify for that service.

Seattle is requested to locate [REDACTED] through the local I&NS office and to interview him as requested in the enclosed report. New York is origin. RUC

b7D

KGT:DVB

100-25290

cc: Seattle (Encl.)(AMSD)

New York (100-68282)(AMSD)

RECORDED - 100

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-14-80 BY [REDACTED]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. C. E. HENNRICH *CH*
 FROM : MR. E. M. GREGG *EMG*
 SUBJECT: AGNES SMEDLEY, was.
 Internal Security - R
 (Bufile #61-6580)

DATE: June 8, 1950

Tolson _____
 Ladd _____
 Clegg _____
 Glavin _____
 Nichols _____
 Rosen _____
 Tracy _____
 Harbo _____
 Mohr _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Nease _____
 Gandy _____

PURPOSE:

b7C per FBI To incorporate in the individual case files on Agnes Smedley and Gunther Stein information set forth in a memorandum from the Department of the Army dated May 12, 1950, in the case entitled, "[redacted], was, et al; Espionage-C".

BACKGROUND:

Referral/Consult

RECOMMENDATION:

It is suggested that the above be made a part of the case files on Agnes Smedley and Gunther Stein to facilitate possible future reference thereto.

Attachment

RECORDED - 102 | 61-6580
 INDEXED - 102 | JUN 12 1950

cc - 100-355214 (Gunther Stein File)

EMG:mal

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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 DATE 8.18.82 BY [signature]

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: June 15, 1950

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISESUBJECT: AGNES SMEDLEY, WAS
INTERNAL SECURITY-R
(Bufile 61-6580)CLASS. BY SP4
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 8.20.92

b7C

Rerep Special Agent [redacted] dated May 29, 1950, at Washington, D. C. which sets out a lead for the Boston Office to check the records at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in order to ascertain the identity of a Chinese engineer by the name of YAP who attended that university.

b1

In the above report [redacted]

b7C

[redacted] advised that he believed that YAP was possibly identical with a Chinese engineer whom he believed attended MIT.

b1

[redacted]

[redacted]

C

b1

[redacted]

[redacted]

C

b1

[redacted]

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R 95 APR 21 1961GCM: smf
100-17302
CC: New York
Boston

b2

RECORDED - 79

INDEXED - 79

Classified by SP4
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~~WFO~~ 100-17302

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Letter to Director, FBI

June 15, 1950

[Redacted]

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[Redacted]

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[Redacted]

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[Redacted]

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[Redacted]

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[Redacted]

C

Inasmuch as there is no further investigation to be conducted by this office, this case is being considered RUC.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: AGNES SMEDLEY was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bureau file 61-6580)

DATE: June 16, 1950

CANCELLED

Rebulet dated May 11, 1950 in above-captioned case wherein information was set forth that the subject died March 6, 1950 at Oxford, England.

This is to advise that the Security Index Card for AGNES SMEDLEY maintained at the New York Office has been destroyed.

The above information is being brought to the Bureau's attention so that its records can be kept up to date.

FBI
STATES
SECTION 7

JUN 17 3 51 PM '50

JAH:mbm
100-68282

*Field advised
6-27-50 PM*

RECORDED - 7

61-6580-300

EX-33

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 8/18/82 BY *[signature]*

ENG
March 1950
ENG
[signature]

*Back from
please have
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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 6-19-50

FROM : SAC, New Haven

SUBJECT: AGNES SMEDLEY, was
INTERNAL SECURITY (R)
Bufile 61-6580

b7C Re Butte letter to Director 16th instant, in which certain information set forth which was furnished by a [redacted] The Butte Office suggested that consideration be given to interviewing [redacted] at [redacted] to more fully develop the information given by [redacted] [redacted] will not be interviewed by the New Haven Office unless advised to the contrary by the Bureau.

JFS:NK

100-10666

cc: Butte (105-118)

New York (100-68282)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 7/17/62 BY [signature]
225

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JUN 21 1950

37

[signature]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Stayed in Shanghai as a news correspondent and had the protection of an American passport. The 'murder gangs' of the right wing Kuo Min Tang kept on menacing her, however, as they realized that she was 'working for Soviet Russia.' She rendered no valuable service in the so-called [] case. That happened in 1927 or '28, when a Comintern agent of Polish descent was caught by Chiang Kai-Shek's police. It was claimed that the person in question was the connecting link between the Communist movement in Shanghai and the Red Partisans in North China. We were instructed in Berlin to start a world wide press and protest campaign in order to save a 'trade unionist' whose name was not indicated for days. From the 'North China Daily News' we saw that the man had a Belgian passport with the name of []. We were not authorized to use that name, however, until the Comintern made the necessary arrangements that the name of a Swiss Communist [] could be used and openly mentioned. Agnes Medley was the first reliable person who was able to ascertain where [] was imprisoned, how he was treated, and what was to be done in order to obtain a stay of an execution order and to provide adequate defense. In such cases she worked displaying a spirit of self sacrifice. She always was, as a whole, one of those fanatics who took the Russian statements at their face value and considered them unchallengeable. She started as a teacher in Texas, in the midst of object poverty. The cause of Communism and that of Russia became her greatest hope in life. She worked for little money under all conditions, never realizing that something was changing in the Comintern. Somehow she always managed to maintain this unconditional belief in Stalin and Moscow. In 1934 when I saw her last in the Hotel Seville in New York she still was in a shape to do dangerous and confidential work without asking any questions."

In submitting this and other information [] has requested that his name remain confidential and where set forth, it should be attributed to him by testimony informant only.

(U)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. C. E. HENNRICH *CH*DATE: May 23, 1950 *10-1*FROM : E. T. TURNER *ETT*DECLASSIFIED BY 60290 AUC/BCE/MLT/EHL
ON 04-11-2005SUBJECT: AGNES SMEDLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
*W. S. Virendranath Chattopadhyaya*PURPOSE

To place in the appropriate files information obtained from [redacted] who operated periodically in the United States from [redacted]. This information was furnished to the Bureau by letter from the Legal Attache in Paris dated March 15, 1950, Re: [redacted] Internal Security - R, and represents [redacted] answers to specific questions which were previously set forth in a questionnaire prepared at the Bureau and forwarded to the Legal Attache in Paris. [redacted]

DETAILS

It should be noted that [redacted] is an informant of representatives [redacted] and has requested that his name remain confidential. He has stated that he does not desire to testify in any type of proceedings. [redacted]

QUESTION: Furnish detailed information concerning your knowledge of and association with Agnes Smedley.

ANSWER: I came to know about Agnes Smedley through her husband, Virendranath Chattopadhyaya, an Indian nationalist revolutionary who later (during the war) was assassinated in the Soviet Union. I was about to prepare for the [redacted]

[redacted] (which took place [redacted]) "Chatter" came to me in Berlin in order to offer his services to establish good contacts with the "Congress Movement" in India. He also offered the help of his former wife, Agnes Smedley, who, he said, was very conversant with Chinese affairs and stays permanently in Moscow and Shanghai. I contacted Agnes Smedley in Shanghai from where she sent us [redacted] excellent reports on the political situation. Later, when Chiang Kai-Shek with whom we had direct contacts for a while, turned against what was called the "left wing" of the Kuop Min Tang, I received an advice from Moscow not to work with Agnes Smedley as correspondence with us might compromise [redacted]

ETT:eas

61-6580

RECORDED - 103

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CLASS BY *SP/Chu my*
REASON FOR 1, 2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW *6/18/82*
FILE *61-6580-200*ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

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and endanger her. I had even to write a nasty letter to Agnes Smedley in order to create an appearance that she has split away from the anti-imperialist movement. I immediately realized that she was on a dangerous outpost of intelligence work and dropped all communications with her. Nevertheless, she came often through Berlin travelling apparently to the USA. At such occasions she explained to me that she was "working" in actual danger of her life. Officially she stayed in Shanghai as a news correspondent and had the protection of an American passport. The "murder gangs" of the right wing Kuo Min Tang kept on menacing her, however, as they realized that she was "working for Soviet Russia." She rendered us valuable service in the so-called [] case." That happened in 1927 or '28, when a Comintern agent of Polish descent was caught by Chiang Kai-Shek's police. It was claimed that the person in question was the connecting link between the Communist movement in Shanghai and the Red Partisans in North China. We were instructed in Berlin to start a world wide press and protest campaign in order to save a "trade unionist" whose name was not indicated for days. From the "North China Daily News" we saw that the man had a Belgian passport with the name of []. We were not authorized to use that name, however, until the Comintern made the necessary arrangements that the name of a Swiss Communist [] could be used and openly mentioned. Agnes Smedley was the first reliable person who was able to ascertain where [] was imprisoned, how he was treated, and what was to be done in order to obtain a stay of an execution order and to provide adequate defense. In such cases she worked displaying a spirit of self sacrifice. She always was, as a whole, one of those fanatics who took the Russian statements at their face value and considered them unchallengeable. She started as a teacher in Texas, in the midst of abject poverty. The cause of Communism and that of Russia became her greatest hope in life. She worked for little money under all conditions, never realizing that something was changing in the Comintern. Somehow she always managed to maintain this unconditional belief in Stalin and Moscow. In 1934 when I saw her last in the Hotel Seville in New York she still was in a shape to do dangerous and confidential work without asking any questions.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
 FROM: SAC, BUTTE
 SUBJECT: AGNES SMEDLEY, Was
 INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DATE: 6/6/50

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 8.20.82 BY SP-1/LLG

By letter dated May 24, 1950, Mrs. C. E. DOBSON, 245 Connell Avenue, Missoula, Montana, contacted the Butte Office and requested that a representative of the office contact her regarding captioned Subject, whom she had heard was dead.

Mrs. DOBSON was contacted May 27, 1950, and was interviewed by SA HENRY A. BLASTIC on June 13, 1950. Mrs. DOBSON advised that she had learned from a newspaper clipping which appeared in the Spokane, Washington Review that captioned Subject was now deceased. Mrs. DOBSON supplied instant newspaper clipping which reflected in effect that the late U. S. author, AGNES SMEDLEY, died at Oxford, England, May 6, 1950, and had willed all her possessions to General CHU TEH, Commander of Red Armies in China.

Mrs. DOBSON stated she had met SMEDLEY and was acquainted with associates of SMEDLEY named REGINALD RICARD BROOKS, Sneedens Landing, Palisades, Rockland County, New York, and had last visited them in May, 1949. Mrs. DOBSON related that in May, 1949, she and her husband had visited her son and his wife, [redacted] Connecticut, at which time they also renewed their acquaintance with the BROOKS family.

Mrs. DOBSON stated she had previously become acquainted with REGINALD RICARD BROOKS through his parents and an uncle named GEORGE BROOKS, all deceased. She related that BROOKS had attended grade and high school at Missoula, Montana, some forty years ago and had also attended art schools in various foreign countries after leaving Missoula. According to Mrs. DOBSON, BROOKS has established himself as a prominent mural artist, being listed in Who's Who. She also related that BROOKS is a person of considerable wealth due to inheritances and his own abilities, and previously lived in New York City before moving to Sneedens Landing Colony where the following persons are alleged to be among his neighbors: GERTRUDE LAWRENCE, JASCHA HEIFETZ, and the mother of KATHERINE HEPBURN.

Mrs. DOBSON stated her son had advised her that the BROOKS family at that time appeared to be annoyed when they were visited without previous notice, although they had formerly appeared to

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CC: New York (100-68282)
 CC: New Haven
 HEC:mkh
 105-118

RECORDED - 45

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BT#105-118

LTR. TO DIRECTOR

RE: AGNES SMEDLEY, Was
INTERNAL SECURITY -R

Page 2

enjoy "spur of the moment" visits.

Mrs. DOBSON stated that during May, 1949, she visited at the BROOKS home and she was let into this home by a woman who appeared to have been acting as the maid. Subsequently, BROOKS called this same individual into the room and introduced her to Mrs. DOBSON as AGNES SMEDLEY. Mrs. DOBSON advised that upon relating her experience to her son, he explained to her the identity of SMEDLEY. She stated the conversation which she had with BROOKS and SMEDLEY had been merely "shop talk" but her son had advised her that BROOKS had stated to him that he was very sympathetic with SMEDLEY and believed she had been treated unfairly in various press notices.

Mrs. DOBSON also related that her son and his wife informed her that BROOKS had spent large sums of money to aid artists from foreign countries to come to America during the last war and also that the BROOKS were interested in the Youth Congress.

Mrs. DOBSON advised that she was aware most of the information which she was supplying was of a hearsay nature and indicated she did not actually know whether the BROOKS were in any way involved with any disloyal groups or were just unconsciously being "used" by such people. She stated she felt she should report the information, however, regarding what she had heard from her son and his wife because she considered same to be of a suspicious sort.

Mrs. DOBSON advised that her son has resided in the East for a considerable period of time and she felt he would be entirely cooperative in divulging what information he had concerning the BROOKS family. She stated he is employed at the Pratt-Whitney Company at Hartford, Connecticut, as an experimental test engineer of new types of airplane motors.

Inquiries regarding the DOBSON family at Missoula, Montana, revealed they have resided in that locality for a period of some forty years, are considered to be of excellent reputation. They had three sons in military service during World War II, all of whom were educated at Montana State University. One son is presently a Major in the U. S. Marine Corps. They are considered to be very loyal Americans.

The indices of the Butte Office were negative concerning the informant and REGINALD RICARD BROOKS.

BT#105-118

LTR. TO DIRECTOR

RE: AGNES SMEDLEY, Was

INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Page 3

Mrs. DOBSON requested that her name remain confidential in any future inquiries conducted in this matter.

For the information of the New Haven Division, the following is set forth:

New York letter to Washington Field dated April 18, 1950, Subject as in instant caption, advised that Subject left New York City by boat for England November 17, 1949. Recent newspaper articles had indicated Subject expected to return to the United States within the next few weeks at which time she was to be subpoenaed by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. By teletype dated April 17, 1950, the Bureau authorized a discreet baggage search upon entry. Washington Field was requested to place a national stop for notification of SMEDLEY'S arrival with the U. S. Customs Service, emphasizing that such notice should be given directly to the Field Office covering the place of entry.

The office receiving notification of expected entry at a place within its Field Division was to arrange for a discreet search of Subject's baggage through the local office of the U. S. Customs. Her ultimate destination and travel plans were also to be ascertained and furnished the New York Office so that arrangements could be made to interview her. The description in the same letter indicated her address as being in care of RICARD BROOKS, Palisades, New York.

Also, for the information of New Haven and New York Offices, the newspaper article referred to previously in this letter, further stated that a U. S. Army report from Tokyo in February, 1949, named SMEDLEY, a writer on Far East subjects, as "a spy and agent of the Soviet Government." It also stated that SMEDLEY denied the accusation and later the Army had said it had no proof to back up the charge.

b7C

It is suggested that consideration be given to interviewing [redacted] Connecticut, by the New Haven Division in order to more fully develop and verify the information given by Mrs. C. E. DOBSON to the Butte Office.

Inasmuch as there appears to be no further investigation to be conducted within the Butte Division, this matter is being RUC'D.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

FILE NO. 100-30912

REPORT MADE AT LOS ANGELES	DATE WHEN MADE 6/20/50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/15/50	REPORT MADE BY GILMER G. ROBINSON ST
TITLE AGNES STEDLEY, was.			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT

[redacted] unable to furnish information regarding the identity of DAVE BERENBURG.

b7D

- RUC -

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED**

DATE 8-14-82 BY [signature]

DETAILS:

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

b7D [redacted] temporarily residing at [redacted] Los Angeles, was interviewed by the writer and SA H. RAWLINS OVERTON on June 15, 1950 for information relating to DAVE BERENBURG.

[redacted] advised that [redacted] of the Anti-Imperialist League in late [redacted] and served as a member of its National Board until January of 1930.

b7D [redacted] stated that during this period he did not recall anyone by the name of DAVE BERENBURG being associated with the Anti-Imperialist League. Informant stated, however, that it would have been possible for BERENBURG to have been a member of the Board without his knowing him. [redacted] stated that BERENBURG could not have been a "national figure" without his having some knowledge regarding him - at least under the name of BERENBURG.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES DESTROYED APR 21 1961 COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5-Bureau (61-6580) 3-New York (100-68282) 2-Los Angeles	IN FILE	61-1500	RECORDED - 69
		INDEXED - 69	

ADMINISTRATIVE

[] advised that he knew of no one by the name of DAVE BERENBURG who was associated with the Rand School of Social Science.

[] stated that he would be in New York on [] to appear as a witness in connection with hearings being held by the Immigration and Naturalization Service and that he would be in New York for a period of approximately two weeks. He advised that if the New York Office desired to question him further regarding the Anti-Imperialist League and individuals associated with this organization, he would be glad to furnish this information to the New York Office.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

LA 100-30912

LEADS

b7D

NEW YORK DIVISION

At New York, N. Y.: Will if deemed pertinent interview
for further information regarding the Anti-Imperialist League.

REFERENCE: Report of SA JAMES T. O'BRIEN, New York, 5/25/50

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Aug 21, 1950

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY INGESTION DATE

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) ON COPY
DATE 10/1/50

TO: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
Department of the Army
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

Attention: Chief, Security and Training Group

FROM: John Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

SUBJECT: ARMS SECURITY, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

There are attached for your information one copy each of the following reports in the above entitled matter:

Report of Special Agent James W. Murien dated Jan 21, 1950
at New York, N. Y.

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated Jan 27, 1950
at Washington, D. C.

b7C

Report of Special Agent James W. Murien dated Jan 21, 1950
at New York, N. Y.

Enclosure

cc:



BY SPECIAL AGENT

b2

AJM:jvs

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

DECLASSIFIED BY SP-1 [signature]
ON 67-20762

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY FILE NO. 100-68282

ENC

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE JUN 26 1950	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5/23,31; 6/2,5/50	REPORT MADE BY JAMES T. O'BRIEN
TITLE AGNES SMEDLEY, was			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

b7C

b7D

[redacted] supplied references to various periodicals and reports reflecting pro-Communist activity on the part of SMEDLEY. [An informant, who was in Europe and at one time to the US, advised that, as a CP functionary, he received reports from SMEDLEY in Shanghai [redacted] but a short time later received orders from Moscow not to work with SMEDLEY since correspondence with this informant might endanger her. SMEDLEY stated to this informant, on a visit to Berlin, that she was "working in danger of her life". Informant stated that he last saw SMEDLEY in NY in 1934 and she was at that time disposed to do "dangerous and confidential work without asking any questions".] 10/4

- P -

DETAILS:

b7C

b7D

[redacted] New York City, was interviewed on May 17, 1950, by Special Agents [redacted] [redacted] stated that he had no personal knowledge of AGNES SMEDLEY, but he made available an index of publications in which SMEDLEY was mentioned. These references are set forth as follows:

AGNES SMEDLEY

Sponsor of the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy, Program January 23 - 25, 1948.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>Edmund Schmidt</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau (61-6580) 3 - New York	RECORDED - 123 INDEXED - 123
DATE OF REVIEW 8-20-82	ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

b2

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Book Union Contributor, Appendix IX, 591, Skidmore College.

Civil Rights Congress — Signer of Statement Defending Communist Party, "Daily Worker", 4/16/47, Page 2.

Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy — Interviewed by ARTHUR GAETH of WMCA, "Daily Worker", 4/7/48, Page 6.

Sponsor — Dinner to WALLACE, Program September 12, 1949.

Signer of Open Letter to Congress, August 21, 1949, from Continuations Committee of the Conference on Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact.

Cited favorably by International Union of Revolutionary Writers, Appendix IX, 968, Skidmore College.

Sponsor of National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, Program March 25 - 27, 1949.

Panel Member of Bill of Rights Conference, Program of July 16 - 17, 1949.

Contributor to "Far East Spotlight", March 1949, Page 3.

Sponsor of Committee for a Free Political Advocacy, Press Release, February 11, 1949.

Member of Committee for a Free Political Advocacy, "Daily Worker", 2/28/49, Page 9.

Sponsor of Committee for a Free Political Advocacy, "New Republic", 3/29/49, Page 32.

"New Masses" Contributor, Issue of 6/19/31, Page 12.

"New Masses" Contributor, Issues of 5/22/34, 12/15/36, 5/18/37, 1/4/38.

"Partisan Review" Contributor, Appendix IX, Page 1391.

Contributor, "The Protestant", Issue of January-February 1948, Page 10.

Mentioned in Magazine, "Plain Talk", of May 1948 as Recruiting Agent for Soviet Spy Ring.

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NY 100-68282

Member, Writers for WALLACE, "New York Star", Issue of 10/21/48, Page 20.

Member, Young Communist League, California YCL Yearbook, 1937, Page 34.

Denounced HARTLEY Committee, "UE News", 1/1/49.

The following is a documentation of the above-mentioned organizations and publications:

The "Daily Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

The Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy, the Civil Rights Congress, and the Young Communist League were cited as "Communist" by the Attorney General of the United States in letters to the Loyalty Review Board.

The "Far East Spotlight" is a publication of the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy.

Attorney General FRANCIS BIDDLE stated that "New Masses" was a "Communist periodical" as reported in the Congressional Record September 24, 1942.

The Book Union was cited as a distributor of Communist literature on March 29, 1944, by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, and that Committee also reported at that time that the "Protestant Digest" (later known as "The Protestant") was a magazine which had faithfully propagated the Communist Party line under the guise of being a religious journal.

b2 [Confidential Informant] of known reliability, advised that on about August 12, 1949, a form letter was sent out by the Conference on Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact, 331 East 70th Street, New York City. b7D [Confidential Informant] said this form letter was signed by eight professional people, and it stated that they had joined their efforts in the preparation of the enclosed open letter to all members of the Senate and the House of Representatives to urge them to vote against the TRUMAN proposed arms program for the Atlantic Pact. (U)

b2 Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, stated that ABBOTT SIMON, National Field Director of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, which was cited by the Attorney General of the United States as "Communist", was active in the formation and organization of the Committee b7D for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact. (U)

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Confidential Informant [] of unknown reliability, advised that the International Union of Revolutionary Writers, New York, was an organization which received financial aid from the AMTORG TRADING CORPORATION, official purchasing agency of the Soviet Union, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937. (U)

b2

b7D

Confidential Informants [] both of known reliability, advised that the Progressive Citizens of America was brought into existence through an amalgamation of the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions and the National Citizens Political Action Committee, in December 1946. The ICCASP, although losing its identity through the amalgamation, has, according to Confidential Informants [] since the dissolution of the PCA, again assumed an independent identity as the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, to which many prominent artists, scientists, and other professional persons belong. In view of the fact that the NCASP is a successor to the ICCASP, it will be noted that on [] Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, stated that the initial discussion concerning the ICCASP took place in the office of the "Daily Worker". [] Confidential Informant [] stated that [] of the New York State Committee of the Communist Party; ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG, a former member of the Communist Party National Committee; [] Communists active in the cultural field, were among those present at the meeting. At this meeting, Confidential Informant [] advised [] said that the full strength of the Communist Party in the cultural field was not being utilized and that he was getting up a Cultural Committee which was to be handled by [] stated that [] would be a good choice since he had been associated with the viewpoint of the Communist Party for many years. (U)

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(U)

(U)

(U)

(U)

(U)

Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised that plans for the Committee for a Free Political Advocacy, a Communist Party front to defend the "twelve Communist leaders", did not progress beyond the organizing stage because its Chairman was unable to obtain adequate financial and moral support. Confidential Informant [] stated that the individual who [] turned his attention to the Bill of Rights Conference, mentioned previously, which was a major project of the Communist Party and was to be held July 16 - 17, 1949, in New York City. This conference, according to Confidential Informant [] was scheduled to include such subjects as "Our Right to Speak Critically of the Government" and "Our Right to Assemble in Political Parties". Confidential Informant [] said that an analysis of the twelve initiating sponsors of the conference showed that the majority were educators and high-ranking clergymen not closely affiliated with the Communist Party and its fronts. (U)

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(U)

(U)

(U)

(U)

*Army info line loss per their LTR dtd 6/13/53
Sgt showing 6.24.52*

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b1

The "New Republic" is a weekly news magazine published in New York City. Its headquarters are at 40 East 49th Street. (U)

(U) [Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised on December 23, 1940, that the "Partisan Review" was published by the Workers Party. The Workers Party has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States as "Communist".

(U) b2 *Partisan of Pgh in New York LTR 3/14/43* [Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised on February 19, 1942, that the "Partisan Review", a magazine which was once Communistic, had been captured by three men, two of them being ex-Communists. Confidential Informant [redacted] stated on March 4, 1942, that the "Partisan Review" was a very liberal magazine but was not Communist, and was published by the three men previously mentioned, who were very hostile to the Communist Party.

(U) "Plain Talk" is a monthly anti-Communist publication with offices located at 240 Madison Avenue, New York City. Its financial backer is ALFRED KOHLBERG, New York City, and its editor is ISAAC DON LEVINE.

The "New York Star" was a New York newspaper which succeeded the newspaper "PM". The "New York Star" ceased publication January 28, 1949.

The "UE News" is the official organ of the United Electric Radio and Machine Workers of America, 11 East 51st Street, New York City, according to the paper's masthead. The masthead reflected further that the editor is JULIUS EMSPAK. EMSPAK, who is Secretary-Treasurer of the UERMWA, has been identified by LOUIS F. BUDENZ, former editor of the "Daily Worker" and Communist Party member until 1945, as a Communist known as Comrade JUNIPER.

b2 b7D b7C (U) [Confidential Informant [redacted] of unknown reliability, who was formerly an important employee of [redacted] and at one time acted as [redacted] supplied the following information concerning SMEDLEY: [redacted]

"I came to know about AGNES SMEDLEY through her husband, VIRENDRANATH CHATTOPADHAYA, an Indian Nationalist revolutionary who later (during the war) was assassinated in the Soviet Union. I was about to prepare [redacted]

b7D (which took place in [redacted]). 'CHATTO' came to me in Berlin in order to offer his services to establish good contacts with the 'Congress Movement' in India. He also offered the help of his former wife, AGNES SMEDLEY, who, he said, was very conversant with Chinese affairs and stays permanently in Moscow and Shanghai. I contacted AGNES SMEDLEY in [redacted]

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NY 100-68282

b7D

[redacted] excellent reports on the political situation. Later, when CHIANG KAI-SHEK, with whom we had direct contacts for a while, turned against what was called the 'left wing' of the Kuo Min Tang, I received an advice from Moscow not to work with AGNES SMEDLEY as correspondence with us might compromise and endanger her. I had even to write a nasty letter to AGNES SMEDLEY in order to create an appearance that she has split away from the anti-imperialist movement. I immediately realized that she was on a dangerous outpost of intelligence work and dropped all communications with her. Nevertheless, she came often through Berlin traveling apparently to the USA. At such occasions she explained to me that she was 'working' in actual danger of her life. Officially she stayed in Shanghai as a news correspondent and had the protection of an American passport. The 'murder gangs' of the right wing Kuo Min Tang kept on menacing her, however, as they realized that she was 'working for Soviet Russia'. She rendered us valuable service in the so-called [redacted] Case'. That happened in 1927 or '28, when a Comintern agent of Polish descent was caught by CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S police. It was claimed that the person in question was the connecting link between the Communist movement in Shanghai and the Red Partisans in North China. We were instructed in Berlin to start a world-wide press and protest campaign in order to save a 'trade unionist' whose name was not indicated for days. From the 'North China Daily News' we saw that the man had a Belgian passport with the name of [redacted]. We were not authorized to use that name, however, until the Comintern made the necessary arrangements that the name of a Swiss Communist, [redacted], could be used and openly mentioned. AGNES SMEDLEY was the first reliable person who was able to ascertain where [redacted] was imprisoned, how he was treated, and what was to be done in order to obtain a stay of an execution order and to provide adequate defense. In such cases she worked displaying a spirit of self-sacrifice. She always was, as a whole, one of those fanatics who took the Russian statements at their face value and considered them unchallengeable. She started as a teacher in Texas, in the midst of abject poverty. The cause of Communism and that of Russia became her greatest hope in life. She worked for little money under all conditions, never realizing that something was changing in the Comintern. Somehow she always managed to maintain this unconditional belief in Stalin and Moscow. In 1934, when I saw her last in the Hotel Seville in New York, she still was in a shape to do dangerous and confidential work without asking any questions." *W U*

b7C

- P E N D I N G -

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NY 100-68282

(ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE)

[redacted] of the New School for Social Research, 66 West 12th Street, New York City, was interviewed on May 2 and 3, 1950, by Special Agents JOHN W. DOOLEY and [redacted]. He stated that AGNES SMEDLEY was "principally a name" as far as he is concerned, and that he does not think he has had more than three minutes conversation with her. He stated that she was never in the IPR although "Pacific Affairs" may have reviewed a book or article written by her. He said that, while it was true that ALFRED KOHLBERG had implied in his letters attacking individuals in the IPR that SMEDLEY was one of the Institute's leading writers, this was not true.

b7C

ALFRED KOHLBERG, 1 West 37th Street, New York City, on May 3, 1950, supplied to Special Agents [redacted] an undated clipping from a New York newspaper, possibly the now defunct "New York Sun", which is an article entitled "Anti-CHIANG Rally is Piped Down". The story was to the effect that speakers at a street rally of the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy, while engaged in denouncing CHIANG KAI-SHEK and American policy in China, had their loud-speaker system turned off by the Police because they had no license. The story reflected that among the speakers were EUGENE P. CONNOLLY, American Labor Party Councilman from Manhattan; AGNES SMEDLEY, author; MAUDE RUSSELL, Executive Director of the Committee; and Marshal FENG YU-HSIANG, known as the "Christian General" of China. The Negro baritone, PAUL ROBESON, sang at the rally.

b7C

[redacted] of Woodstock, New York, a Communist Party member and Organizer until 1941, was interviewed on May 10, 1950, by Special Agents [redacted] and WILLIAM A. FLYNN, JR. [redacted] stated that he had always regarded SMEDLEY as a capable propagandist for the Red regime in China, but he did not know whether she was actually a member of the Communist Party, USA. He recalled that, while he was in Chicago, sometime during the period 1938 to 1942, he had met SMEDLEY, and SMEDLEY at that time also met MORRIS CHILDS, the District Organizer for the Communist Party. He recalled that he had last heard of SMEDLEY a few years prior to the time of interview as residing at Yaddo, Saratoga Springs, New York. [redacted] cautioned that he has great difficulty to avoid confusing SMEDLEY with ANNA LOUISE STRONG, who also wrote books about China favoring the Red faction.

b7C

On June 2, 1950, [redacted] was interviewed at his residence, [redacted] New York City, by Special Agents EDWIN R. TULLY and WILLIAM G. O'DONNELL. [redacted] advised that he is now a Professor at the Asia Institute, 7 East 70th Street, New York City. He stated that he did not know AGNES SMEDLEY. He said the only recollection he had of SMEDLEY

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NY 100-68282

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Cont'd)

was that he had read in the newspapers that she had recently died. He was asked if SMEDLEY had not assisted him directly or indirectly in leaving China. He emphatically denied that SMEDLEY had ever rendered any assistance to him that he knew about, and emphatically denied any acquaintance with SMEDLEY or her activities.

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NY 100-68282

LEADS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NEW YORK

At New York, N. Y.

*Will interview the following informants of the New York Office for all information they possess concerning SMEDLEY: [REDACTED]

b7C

[REDACTED]

~~(U)~~

b7D

*Will review and report any further pertinent information which may be found in the Army Exhibits in the SORCE case which were forwarded by Bureau letters of April 17 and May 8, 1950.

*Will obtain background information on IRVING A. ISAACS and S. SIDNEY SMITH of the firm of SMITH & ISAACS, Attorneys, of 527 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

*Will consider re-interviewing DAVID P. BERENBERG, 1745 East Seventh Street, Brooklyn, New York, after results of the Miami interview with [REDACTED] are received.

b7D

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NY 100-68282

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

The confidential informants mentioned in the report of Special Agent JAMES T. O'BRIEN, New York, June 26, 1950, are as follows:

-- An anonymous source mentioned in report of SA [redacted], dated September 13, 1949, at Albany, entitled "OWEN LATTIMORE; INTERNAL SECURITY - R; ESPIONAGE - R".

b7C

-- [redacted]

b2

-- Confidential Informant [redacted] mentioned in the report of SA R. W. WALL, dated August 25, 1949, at Washington, D. C., entitled "AMTORG TRADING CORPORATION; ESPIONAGE - R".

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b7D

-- [redacted]

b2

b7D

-- Report dated July 1 - 15, 1949, entitled "DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE REPORT NO. 45", furnished the New York Office by G-2, Headquarters, First Army, New York City.

(U)

~~(C)~~

-- [redacted] who was formerly an "undercover" member of the [redacted] as mentioned in the report of SA [redacted] dated November 26, 1948, at New York, entitled "[redacted] Veterans Administration, etc.; LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES".

b7D

b7C

-- Office of Naval Intelligence, New York City, as mentioned in the above-mentioned report of SA [redacted] dated November 26, 1948.

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-- [redacted] interviewed [redacted] by questionnaire submitted by the Legal Attache in Paris; information transmitted by Bureau letter of May 31, 1950.

b7C

b7D

*deleted
6-1-53
H. P. J.*

REFERENCE:

Report of SA JAMES T. O'BRIEN, New York, 5/25/50.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

SAC, NEW YORK

June 29, 1950

ELIMINATOR, FBI

AGNES BRADLEY, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Transmitted herewith for the information of the New York Office is a single copy of a photograph appearing in the June 9, 1950, issue of the "Washington Times Herald." It is noted that this photograph which, is reported to have been submitted by Senator Joseph McCarthy in support of his charges against Owen Lattimore, was reprinted on page 23, of the June 19, 1950, issue of "Newsweek," which identified the woman standing next to Lattimore as Agnes Bradley.

A copy of this photograph has also been forwarded to the Baltimore Office under the caption, "Owen Lattimore, Espionage - R."

AGNES BRADLEY
61-41330

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Gandy _____

SAC, New York

June 27, 1950

Director, FBI

AGNES SMEDLEY, was
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/20/82 BY SP2/dw/mj

By memorandum dated May 5, 1950, captioned "Communist Activity in the State Department; Loyalty of Government Employees," the Philadelphia Office reported the results of interviews on April 23, 1950, and May 1, 1950, with [redacted]

[redacted] Department, Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania. Among other information reported as the result of these interviews, the Philadelphia Office advised that according to [redacted] he attended a small party at the residence of [redacted] the evening before he left for China (in the latter part of April or the first part of May, 1943). Also in attendance at this party were Roger Sherman Green, deceased, [redacted] Agnes Smedley, and a newspaper photographer. During the course of the evening, Agnes Smedley criticized the Nationalist Government of China and praised the Communist group. She indicated that the Communists represented the real people of China and that the capitalist form of government should be done away with. According to [redacted] he engaged in a heated argument with Agnes Smedley as a result of these remarks.

[redacted] stated that Agnes Smedley suggested to him that he look up Yap Chw-Fay, a Chinese engineer, when he arrived in China. He said that he had met Yap Chw-Fay in China and found him to be definitely "pro-Red." He said he was convinced that Agnes Smedley attended the party for the purpose of ascertaining the purpose of his mission to China. [redacted] stated that he did not know if she was actually invited to the party or just dropped in of her own accord, but that from her actions, he was of the opinion that she was fairly well-acquainted with [redacted] and had been in his residence before.

It appears very possible that Yap Chw-Fay may be identical with the Chinese engineer by the name of Yap mentioned by Agnes Smedley in her letter to Thomas Arthur Bisson dated February 25, 1945, as set forth on page 27 of the report of Special Agent James T. O'Brien dated May 27, 1949, at New York. It also appears that he may be identical with the subject of memoranda from the San Francisco and Washington Field Offices dated April 14, 1950, and May 15, 1950, respectively, captioned "Yeh Chu-Pei, was, Yeh Tzu-Pei, Chu-Fay Yap; Internal Security - R and C." (105-12196-2)

The above information should be fully developed, pertinent portions being set forth in the next investigative report submitted by your office in this matter.

RECORDED - 31

cc - San Francisco
Washington Field

61-6580

cc 105-12196

EMG: 10-20

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: August 28, 1950

FROM : SAC, Boston

SUBJECT: AGNES SMEDLEY, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bufile 61-6580)

Re Washington Field letter dated June 15, 1950, in the above-captioned case.

Records of the Registrar's Office and the Office of the Department of Metallurgy, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass., do not provide any information regarding attendance at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, on the part of an individual by the name of ~~CHU PHAY YAP~~.

No further investigation is being conducted in this case and it is being referred upon completion to the office of origin.

RWD/jas
100-16688

CC: New York
Washington Field

RECORDED - 125
INDEXED - 125

AUG 30 1950

34

EX-73
11-14

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DATE 8-20-82 BY [signature]

100-16688-309
AUG 30 1950

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July 6, 1950

DEPT. OF STATE - R

b7C

Reference is made to your memorandum of 6/1/50 captioned, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] was. Internal Security - R.

It is requested that you recontact [REDACTED] interrogating him specifically as to any further information he may have concerning the activities of the Sorge espionage network. In doing so, particular attention should be given to the development of information concerning Agnes Medley and to the aspects of the case involving American personnel. In contacting [REDACTED] it should be borne in mind as set forth in Bureau memorandum of 2/16/49 that the possibility exists that [REDACTED] himself, may be identical with [REDACTED]

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61-6580

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DUPLICATE YELLOW

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 4/14/92 BY SP7/elm/way

ORIGINAL FILE IN

Director, FBI

MAY 1 1950

SAC, New York

[redacted] was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
Bureau file [redacted]

b7C

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Attached are five copies of the report of SA [redacted] dated MAY 1 1950 at New York. It is noted there is set forth therein that an interview with subject was conducted April 4, 1950, by SAs James T. O'Brien and [redacted]. This interview was requested by the Baltimore Office and was specifically approved by the Bureau in connection with the case entitled "OWEN LATTIMORE; ESPIONAGE - R", and dealt exclusively with that case, except as noted in the attached report.

b7C

No specific inquiries were made concerning the RICHARD SORGE or AGNES SADDLEY investigations, the information obtained concerning them being volunteered by the subject.

During the interview, subject expressed himself as willing to cooperate with the Bureau in furnishing any information he might have concerning Soviet espionage operations in China, although he was inclined to think he had no information of value.

In order that the SORGE and SADDLEY cases may be more thoroughly covered and in order to ascertain any further background from the subject, this office recommends that subject be reinterviewed with specific reference to these matters.

This file is closed with the attached report and the future interview of the subject, if authorized, will be reported in the SORGE case.

Encs. 5

cc 100-88099

ENC:AG
105-1247

NOT RECORDED
71 JUL 6 1950
12

ORIGINAL FILE IN

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 9/14/42 BY [signature]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: September 5, 1950

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: AGNES SMEDLEY, Was;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
Bufile 61-6580

Report dictated. Will forward when transcribed.

JTO'B:IM
100-68282

RECORDED - 67

52 SEP 15 1950

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DATE 1-20-88 BY [signature]161-6580-310
SEP 6 1950

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ENG

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

DATE: 04-04-2005

CLASSIFIED BY 60290 AUC BCE/MLT/EHL

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 3.3(1,6) 04-04-2030

NY

FILE NO.

100-68282

ENC

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 9/8/50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8/24,25; 9/1,5/50	REPORT MADE BY JAMES T. O'BRIEN
TITLE AGNES SMEDLEY, was		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R	
CLASS. BY <i>SP-1</i> REASON FOR U. 1.2.4.2 <i>2.3</i> DATE OF REVIEW <i>6/20/82</i>		WINTTEL	
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: ADMINISTRATIVE			
<p>Background information on one YAP CHU-PHAY, who has left the US, set forth. [redacted] b1</p> <p>[redacted] Information set forth concerning Mr. and Mrs. REGINALD RICARD BROOKS, with whom SMEDLEY resided at Palisades, NY, before departure for England.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- P -</p> <p>DETAILS: [redacted] letter dated June 27, 1950, the Bureau advised that on April 28 and May 1, 1950, [redacted] Department, Lafayette College, Eastern Pennsylvania, was interviewed in connection with another matter b7C</p> <p>but mentioned that he attended a party at the residence of [redacted] in the latter part of April or the early part of May 1943, shortly before [redacted] left for China. Also in attendance at the party were ROGER SHERMAN GREEN (deceased), [redacted] AGNES SMEDLEY, and a newspaper photographer. During the course of the evening, SMEDLEY criticized the Nationalist Government of China and praised the Communist group. According to [redacted] he engaged in a heated argument with SMEDLEY as a result of these remarks. [redacted] also stated that SMEDLEY had suggested to him that he look up one YAP CHU-PHAY, a Chinese engineer, when he arrived in China. He said that he had subsequently met YAP CHU-PHAY in China and found him to be definitely "pro-Red". He stated that he was convinced SMEDLEY attended the party for the purpose of ascertaining the nature of his mission to China. [redacted] stated that he did not know if SMEDLEY was actually invited to the party or had just dropped in of her own accord, but that, from her actions, he was of the opinion that she had been fairly well acquainted with [redacted] and had been in his residence before.</p> <p>b7C</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [signature]	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau (61-6580) 3 - New York COPIES DESTROYED R95 APR 25 1961		RECORDED - 80 INDEXED - 80 EX-100 CONFIDENTIAL ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE	

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NY 100-68282

Confidential Informant of known reliability, advised that one YAP CHU-PHAY, 42 Washington Square, New York City, wrote a letter to the Editor of the "Daily Worker", dated September 13, 1949, which read as follows: ~~C~~ (U)

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b7D

"Gentlemen: ~~C~~ (U)

"Please insert the following ad on Thursday, Friday, and Sunday issues, designating a blind box:

"FOUNDRY ENGINEER — Progressive would like to get in touch with an experienced foundryman for spare-time help in the writing of a monograph on iron and steel foundry. Box -----.

"Enclosed is a \$1.00 bill. Thanks.

"Yours very truly,

YAP CHU-PHAY"

~~C~~ (U)

On December 1, 1949, Confidential Informant of known reliability, advised that one CHU-PEI YEH, an employee of the Economic Development Section, Division of Economic Stability and Development, United Nations, was a member of a group composed of either Communist Party members or sympathizers at the United Nations. ~~C~~ (U)

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On March 8, 1950, Confidential Informant of known reliability, advised that, at a luncheon on March 2, 1950, at a YMCA in San Francisco, he had been introduced to a Dr. YEH TZU-PEI, an economic officer in the United Nations. The informant furnished the following information concerning this man: ~~C~~ (U)

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YEH came to the United States about four years ago and has lived in New York City since that time. Prior to coming to the United States, he had traveled in Europe and England. He had mentioned being in the Communist Party Headquarters in Italy, and he appeared very familiar with Communist writers and officials throughout the world and praised these individuals as well as the present Communist governments throughout the world. He continuously belittled the United States Government. The informant stated that there was no doubt in his mind that YEH was a Chinese Communist. The informant stated that YEH had mentioned that the Chinese Communists in New York were more active than those in San Francisco, and it was the informant's opinion that YEH was an important figure in the Communist movement throughout the world. The informant subsequently furnished a personal calling card of this man which reflected his name as YEH CHU-PEI, Economic Affairs Officer, United Nations, Lake Success, New York.

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Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised that on February 27, 1950, one Dr. LI had spoken at the California Labor School Extension Class held at the Methodist Church on 12th and Solari Avenue, Pittsburgh, California. This person answered the general description of Dr. YEH given by Confidential Informant []. The informant stated that LI was not the Chinese speaker's true name. This Dr. LI spoke of the recent Chinese revolution. He also spoke in glowing terms about Russia and the assistance Russia had given the "People's Revolution" in China. He described the underground activities of the Chinese Communists during the Japanese invasion of China, and covered the background of the Chinese revolution, speaking of CHIANG KAI-SHEK as a traitor to the Chinese Republic and the revolutionary movement in China. He stated that he had been personally acquainted with EDGAR SNOW as well as with Sir STAFFORD CRIPPS in England. He was also acquainted with numerous well-known Chinese Communists. The informant felt that this Dr. LI had an extensive background in the present Chinese revolution. He further advised that he had overheard a conversation after the meeting which indicated that Dr. LI had been with the United Nations in New York for the past four or five years and that he was returning to China. (U)

By letter dated May 15, 1950, the Washington Field Office furnished the following information:

The files in the Central Office, Immigration and Naturalization Service, under File No. A-6960449, reflect the following information concerning CHU PEI YEH:

By letter dated September 17, 1948, the Department of State advised the Immigration Service that they had received a request from the United Nations for a change in the non-immigrant status of a Mr. CHU PEI YEH. The letter stated that the State Department understood that YEH last entered the United States at New York City on April 16, 1948, and was presently considered to be entitled to classification under Section 3 (7) of the Immigration Act of 1924 as Amended, as a representative, officer, or employee of a designated international organization.

The Immigration Service, by letter of December 9, 1948, requested further background information on YEH. In response, the State Department forwarded a letter received by it from the United Nations Transportation Division, which letter was dated January 6, 1949, which stated that YEH entered the United States at New York on April 16, 1948, on a 3 (1) visa issued on his Chinese Official Passport No. 03610. (It is noted that this passport bears the same number as the passport of the YEH CHU PEI concerning whom information was received as set out above and who departed from the United States at San Francisco, California, on March 2, 1950.) The United

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Nations letter reflected that the Chinese passport was issued to YEH under the name of CHU PHAY YAP.

The files of the Immigration and Naturalization Service further reflect that one YAP-CHU-PHAY entered the United States on April 16, 1948. He stated that he was a citizen of China, listed his occupation as Civil Service, but listed no date or place of birth. His manifest indicated that his last permanent residence was in care of the Chinese Embassy in Paris, France, and his address in the United States would be in care of the Chinese Embassy. He was traveling on Chinese Passport No. O-3610, which was valid until June 6, 1948. He arrived on April 16, 1948, by TWA airplane NC-44994, Manifest No. 6-49-16171, Visa No. V-591286.

[REDACTED] MOLLER STEAMSHIP COMPANY, 30 Broad Street, New York City, made available the manifest of the SS GERTRUDE MAERSK, which reflected that one CHU-PEI YEH sailed from San Francisco to Hongkong, China, on March 2, 1950. His age was indicated as 47; nationality, Chinese; Passport No. 3610. b7C

The following information was contained on a questionnaire filled in by YEH on January 10, 1950, when he purchased his ticket:

His family name was shown as YAP or YEH. His given name was shown as CHU-PHAY or CHU-PEI. He stated he preferred to be known as YEH CHU-PEI, which, in his national tongue, is KUO-YU. He gave his date of birth as October 6, 1902, at Manila, P. I. He stated he was a citizen of China, had been on vacation in the United States, and was returning to live permanently in China. His date of arrival in the United States was April 16, 1948, at New York City. His last residence in the United States was 42 Washington Square South, New York City. His occupation was described as "Scientist and International Civil Servant". He indicated that he was married. He traveled on Official Chinese Passport No. 3610, issued at Chungking, China, on September 29, 1944, valid to February 10, 1952. For the purpose of his trip, he stated, "To visit my homeland and settle some family affairs." He stated that he was connected with the United Nations.

b7C It was noted that the manifest of the SS TREIN MAERSK contained the name of [REDACTED]. This individual sailed from New York City to Hongkong, China, on March 11, 1950. She listed her age as [REDACTED] her nationality as American. Passport No. [REDACTED]. She was accompanied on the trip by her child, [REDACTED] old. The possibility exists that this woman is the wife of CHU-PEI YEH.

By letter dated September 8, 1950, the Washington Field Office was requested to place a stop with the Central Office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service for notification in the event YAP returns to the United States.

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On June 13, 1950, Mrs. C. E. DOBSON, 245 Connell Avenue, Missoula, Montana, was interviewed by Special Agent HENRY A. BLASTIC. She advised that she had learned from a newspaper clipping that SMEDLEY had died. Mrs. DOBSON stated that she had met SMEDLEY and was acquainted with associates of SMEDLEY named REGINALD RICARD BROOKS, Sneedens Landing, Palisades, Rockland County, New York, and had last visited the BROOKS in May 1949. According to Mrs. DOBSON, BROOKS had attended grade and high school at Missoula, Montana, some forty years ago and had attended art schools in various countries after leaving Missoula. According to Mrs. DOBSON, he has established himself as a prominent mural artist and is listed in "Who's Who". She also stated that BROOKS is a person of considerable wealth due to inheritances and his own abilities, and previously lived in New York City before moving to the Sneedens Landing colony. His neighbors are said to be GERTRUDE LAWRENCE, the actress; JASCHA HEIFETZ, the violinist; and the mother of KATHERINE HEPBURN, the actress. Mrs. DOBSON advised that her son, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED], Connecticut, had advised her in May 1949 that the BROOKS family appeared to be annoyed if they were visited without previous notice, although they had formerly enjoyed "spur-of-the-moment" visits. Mrs. DOBSON stated that during May 1949 she visited at the BROOKS' home and was let into the house by a woman who appeared to be acting as the maid. Subsequently, BROOKS introduced this person to Mrs. DOBSON as AGNES SMEDLEY. Mrs. DOBSON stated that the conversation which she had with BROOKS and SMEDLEY had been merely "shop talk" but that her son had advised her that BROOKS had stated to him that he was very sympathetic with SMEDLEY and believed she had been treated unfairly in various press notices. Mrs. DOBSON also stated that her son informed her that BROOKS had spent large sums of money to aid artists in foreign countries to come to America during the last war and that the BROOKS were interested in the "Youth Congress".

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By letter dated July 3, 1950, the Bureau advised that Confidential Informant [REDACTED] of known reliability, had advised that SMEDLEY had died of bronchial pneumonia and acute circulatory failure following an operation for partial gastrectomy. No inquest was held. A post-mortem confirmed the doctor's diagnosis as to the cause of death. The informant also stated that, at the time of her death, SMEDLEY had been visiting [REDACTED] Oxford, England.

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The June 2, 1950, issue of the "Pacific Tribune", published in Vancouver, British Columbia, carried a story to the effect that SMEDLEY had requested in her will that her remains, after cremation, be sent to Peking, China, and that all her personal belongings were to be sent to Peking and there placed at the disposal of CHU TEH, Vice-Chairman of the People's Government and Commander-in-Chief of the People's Liberation Army. Her body was cremated at Oxford, England, on May 10, 1950. At the cremation

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ceremony, [] speaking as a representative of the Britain-China Friendship Association, stated that SMEDLEY died after an operation for cancer of the stomach but that "persecution by the United States Government" had hastened her death.

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NY 100-68282

LEADS

NEW YORK

At New York, N. Y.

*Will interview the following informants of the New York Office for all information they possess concerning SMEDLEY: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ~~(U)~~ (U)

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*Will review and report any further pertinent information which may be found in the Army Exhibits in the SORGE case which were forwarded by Bureau letters of April 17 and May 8, 1950.

*Will obtain background information on IRVING A. ISAACS and S. SIDNEY SMITH of the firm of SMITH & ISAACS, Attorneys, of 527 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

*Will consider re-interviewing DAVID P. BERENBERG, 1745 East Seventh Street, Brooklyn, New York, after results of the Miami interview with PAUL CROUCH are received.

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NY 100-68282

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

The confidential informants mentioned in the report of Special Agent JAMES T. O'BRIEN, New York, SEP 8 1950, are as follows:

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[REDACTED]

(C)
b1

[REDACTED]
Information obtained March 8, 1950, by Special Agent [REDACTED]

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b2

[REDACTED]
Information obtained by Special Agent [REDACTED], date not available.

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[REDACTED] of San Francisco, Cal. Information forwarded by San Francisco letter to the Bureau dated April 14, 1950, in the case entitled "YEH CHU-PEI, aka Yeh Tzu-Pei; INTERNAL SECURITY - R & CH".

b7C

via.

b7C

(U)

San Francisco Informant [REDACTED]
Information forwarded by San Francisco letter to the Bureau dated April 14, 1950, in the case entitled "YEH CHU-PEI, aka Yeh Tzu-Pei; INTERNAL SECURITY - R & CH".

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The Bureau's liaison representative in London, England. Information forwarded by Bureau letter of July 3, 1950.

REFERENCE:

Report of SA JAMES T. O'BRIEN, New York, 6/26/50.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : C. E. Hennrich *CH*
 FROM : E. M. Gregg *EMG*
 SUBJECT: AGNES SMEDLEY, was.
 INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DATE: September 27, 1950

Tolson _____
 Ladd _____
 Clegg _____
 Glavin _____
 Nichols _____
 Rosen _____
 Tracy _____
 Harbo _____
 Mohr _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Nease _____
 Gandy _____

PURPOSE:

To incorporate into the case file in this matter pertinent information received from the interrogation of [REDACTED] was.

b7C

BACKGROUND:

By memorandum dated May 15, 1950, captioned [REDACTED] was., Internal Security - C" the New York Office advised that during an interview with [REDACTED] photographs and background information concerning individuals previously mentioned by him had been presented to him for his positive identification. Among the individuals positively identified by [REDACTED] was Agnes Smedley.

b7C

RECOMMENDATION:

It is suggested that the above be made a part of the case file in this matter for possible future reference.

61-6580

EMG:dpk

RECORDED - 19

61-6580-112

12

EX-100

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 8/20/82 BY [signature]

61-6580-112

File @ EMG

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : C. E. Hennrich *CEH*
 FROM : E. M. Gregg *EMG*
 SUBJECT: AGNES SMEDLEY, was.
 INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DATE: October 23, 1950

Tolson _____
 Ladd _____
 Clegg _____
 Glavin _____
 Nichols _____
 Rosen _____
 Tracy _____
 Harbo _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Nease _____
 Gandy _____

PURPOSE:

To incorporate in the case file in this matter pertinent information received on 9/22/50 through the interrogation of [redacted] New York City.

b7C

SOURCE AND INFORMATION DEVELOPED:

[redacted] a former (1932-43) maid in the home of [redacted], was interviewed in New York on 9/22/50. Among others, [redacted] stated that she had seen Earl Browder, Gerhardt Eisler and Agnes Smedley at [redacted] home. (100-267360-1387)

b7C

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the above be made a part of the case file in this matter.

61-6580

EMG:hmb *hmb*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 8/20/82 BY 304/PLW/ry

RECORDED - 34

INDEXED - 34

OCT 24 1950

EX-14

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

NY FILE NO. 100-68282 EMG

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 11/4/50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9/27,28;10/27,31, 1950	REPORT MADE BY JAMES T. O'BRIEN
TITLE AGNES SMEDLEY, was. DECLASSIFIED BY 60290 AUC BCE/MLT/EHL ON 04-04-2005			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R WNINTEL

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT

CLASS. BY Gal
REASON-FORM # 1242
DATE OF REVIEW 8.20.87

DAVID P. BERENBERG states he was on the staff of Rand School in New York, 1918-1922, had slight acquaintance with SMEDLEY sometime during this period. He denies any connection with the Anti-Imperialistic League, denies seeing or hearing from SMEDLEY since she left US the first time in early 20's. However, states he was the author of a pamphlet called "Workers World", published sometime in 1928-1932 by the Rand School.

- P -

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF CLP
DATE 10/13/87

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

DETAILS:

Mr. DAVID P. BERENBERG, 1745 East 7th Street, Brooklyn, New York, was interviewed by the writer at his place of employment, Franklin High School, 18 West 89th Street, New York City. He was interviewed regarding the allegation that in January, 1937, SMEDLEY had sent a report on the Chinese situation to one D. BERENBERG, the American Head of the Anti-Imperialistic League, at 132 East 65th Street, New York City. It had been stated that the organ of the League was a publication called "The Workers' World."

Mr. BERENBERG stated that he had been a member of the Socialist Party in the United States since 1907, and had remained in the Socialist Party when the left wing faction of this party left in 1918 to form the Workers Party, now known as the Communist Party of the USA. He stated he remained a Socialist until 1940,

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NY 100-68282

when he left the Party because of its "isolationist and pacifist attitude" toward the hostilities in Europe. Mr. BERENBERG stated that from 1918 to 1922, he was a member of the staff of the Rand School of Social Science at New York City. On two or three occasions, he obtained the services of AGNES SMEDLEY for lectures on the struggle for Indian independence. This was the sole basis of his acquaintance with SMEDLEY. He never met her socially nor at Socialist Party functions. He recalled that early in the 1920's, after some trouble with the Police Authorities, SMEDLEY left for Europe. Mr. BERENBERG was positive in his statement that since that time and up to the time of SMEDLEY'S death, he never saw SMEDLEY or received or sent any communications to her.

With reference to the Anti-Imperialistic League, he stated that to the best of his recollection, this was never an official Socialist Party organization, and he never had any connection with this organization either as an official or a member. He stated that he has lived most of his life in Brooklyn, and in lower New York, and never resided at 132 East 65th Street, or any similar address.

With reference to the statement that the official organ of the Anti-Imperialistic League was "The Workers' World", Mr. BERENBERG stated that he had written a pamphlet expounding the Socialist doctrine which was entitled, "Workers' World", and which was published by the Rand School, during the period 1928-1932. He emphasized however that this was a single pamphlet and not a continuing publication, and had no connection with the Anti-Imperialistic League or any other organization except the Rand School.

Mr. BERENBERG stated that for the past thirty years, he has been active as a lecturer at the Rand School and at other places as a Socialist and has also acted as an editor of the "American Socialist Quarterly," now known as the "American Socialist Monthly." He was also for a time, an editor of the publication "The Call", an official weekly newspaper of the Socialist Party.

It will be noted that LOUIS BUDENZ, former Communist Party functionary, has previously advised that one BERENBERG was active in the Anti-Imperialistic League in approximately 1928. BUDENZ described this person as a large man. During the interview with Mr. DAVID P. BERENBERG, set out above, it was noted that he is of average height, about 5'8".

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NY 100-68282

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[REDACTED]
were contacted for information regarding SMEDLEY with negative results.

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By letters dated April 17, and May 8, 1950, the Bureau forwarded to the New York Office, further material regarding the Sorge Case prepared by the Intelligence Division of the Far East Command, United States Army. This material has been reviewed but no new pertinent information regarding SMEDLEY was found therein.

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NY 100-68282

LEADS

NEW YORK

At New York, N. Y.

* Will interview the following informants of the New York Office for all information they possess concerning SMEDLEY: ~~C~~ (U)

[REDACTED] ~~C~~ (U)

b7C

b7D

* Will obtain background information on IRVING A. ISAACS, and S. SIDNEY SMITH of the firm of SMITH & ISAACS, attorneys, 527 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

* * * * *

REFERENCE: Report of SA JAMES T. O'BRIEN,
New York, dated 9/8/50.

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SLEDLEY, AGNES

1919	Associations, World-wide (Plate)	CE 28, foll. p. 14
1927	FPTUS - Hankow - link "All China Labor Federation"	CE 28, foll. p. 10
1927	"League Against Imperialism" - Brussels - Willi Muenzenberg	CE 28, fn 52, & 53, p. 17
1928	US and German passports	CE 28, p. 1
1928	At Sixth World Congress of Comintern - Moscow NOTE: Sorge was Secty. to Bukharin at this Congress	CE 28, p. 1
1928-32	Ozaki lists his espionage w/Smedley - Sorge	CE 9, Tab 1, p. 3
1929	Arr. Shanghai - Corres. Frankfurter Zeitung, via Berlin, Moscow, Harbin, Mukden	CE 28, p. 1
1929	Roommate was Gertrude Binder	CE 28, foll. p. 2
1929	Wrote article Frankfurter Zeitung re suppression of CCP	CE 28, p. 3
1929	Frankfurter Zeitung article reproduced "Izvestia" Moscow	CE 28, p. 3
1929	Met Sorge in summer - Shanghai	CE 7, Tab 1, p. 1
1929	Met Ozaki at Zeitgeist Bookstore, introduced by Weidemeyer	CE 8, Tab 1, p. 1 CE 9, Tab 1, p. 4
1929	Ozaki met Smedley; engaged in espionage	CE 9, Tab 1, pp. 3, 4
1929	Went to Hangchow with Gertrude Bender and Evangelista	G2 Doc 33, SMP File ZCS-638, p. 3
1929	Ozaki met and visited frequently	CE 19, Tab 2a, p. 4
1929	Correspondent for "Frankfurter Zeitung"	G2 Doc 2, SMP File Card
1929	Took active part in organization of Chinese Branch of League against Imperialism and for Colonial Liberation	G2 Doc 4, SMP File D7298, p. 55
1929	Author of several novels in German and English; "Daughter of the Earth" believed to be colored version of her own life	G2 Doc 10, SMP File D4718, p. 20
1929	Arrived Shanghai May 1929 from Berlin, traveling via Moscow, Harbin, Mukden, Tientsin and Peking	Ibid, p. 20
	Correspondent of the "Frankfurter Zeitung" official organ of German Democratic Party	Ibid, p. 20

SMEDLEY, AGNES (Continued)

1929	Shared room with Gertrude Binder at Russian Boarding house, Shanghai	Ibid, p. 20
1929-30	Smedley active in Noulens Case	CE 9, Tab 1, p. 4
1929-32	Through Smedley, Ozaki met Sorge	CE 19, Tab 2a, p. 4
1929-32	Sorge-Ozaki met 2 or 3 times a month at her house	CE 19, Tab 2a, p. 5
1929-33	Knowingly aided Sorge	CE 14, Tab 2
1930	Hongkong police reported Smedley house in Canton was raided and papers relating to India were seized	G2Doc 10, SMP File D4718, p. 21
	Member of the Hindustan Association of Berlin and of the Berlin Indian Revolutionary Society	G2 Doc 10, SMP File D4718, p. 20
1930	With Sorge, Alex, Weingart, John, Paul, Klausen, Shanghai	CE 5, Tab 1, p. 1
1930	Sorge Shanghai Ring member at height of Hitlerism	CE 6, G-2 Com.
1930	Told Ozaki his code name	CE 19, Tab 1a, p. 14
1930	Article reproduced in "Izvestia" (Moscow) and again in "Shanghai Zaria" brought first notice of Shanghai police	CE 28, p. 3 G2 Doc 10, SMP File D4718, p. 21
1930	Article "Philippine Sketches" published in June issue of "New Masses"	Ibid, p. 21 CE 28, p. 3
1930	Association with Sorge	CE 12, p. 3
1930	Vouched for "Johnson" (Sorge) to Ozaki	CE 28, Tab 1, p. 2 CE 8, Tab 1, p. 2
1930	"Friends of USSR" and other fronts - DA Circular #192-1948	CE 28, ftnt 44, p. 4 G2 Doc 31, SMP File Card G2 Doc 10, SMP File D4718
1930	Ozaki met her in Shanghai	CE 19, Tab 1a, p. 5
1930	Introduced Ozaki to Sorge or "Johnson"	CE 9, Tab 1, p. 4 CE 7, Tab 1, p. 1
1930	"Only person on whom I could depend" (Sorge)	CE 20a, Tab 1, p. 20
1930	Warned Ozaki to secrecy about Sorge	CE 9, Tab 1, p. 4
1930	"Enlisted Smedley - made her a member of Comintern Hq. Staff" (Sorge)	CE 22, Tab 1a, p. 21
1930-31	Ozaki noted Smedley respected Sorge	CE 8, Tab 1, pp. 3, 4, 5

SMEDLEY, AGNES (Continued)

1930-32	Tsing-An-Szu Rd - Inter. Settlement (Brit. Area)	CE 8, Tab 1, p. 3
1930-32	Sorge-Ozaki met at Smedley's 2 and 3 times a month	CE 8, Tab 1, p. 3
1930-32	Ozaki met Sorge once a month at Smedley's room	CE 9, Tab 1, p. 4
1930-32	Gave Ozaki's reports to Sorge	CE 19, Tab 1a, p. 14
1931	Article in "Rote Fahne" (Germ. CP)	CE 28, p. 3
1931	Kawai first met Smedley	CE 28, Tab 2a, p. 2
1931	Wrote out Ozaki's report - gave to Sorge	CE 19, Tab 1a, p. 15
1931	Kawai "accepted her as accomplice"	CE 21, Tab 2a, p. 5
1931	Met Klausen; Sorge, Weidt, Paul, Weingart in Shanghai	CE 30, Part 2, foll. p. 234
1931	Knew contents of Kawai report	CE 21, Tab 2a, p. 8
1931	Sorge gave Kawai \$100 at her house	CE 21, Tab 2a, p. 11
1931	Harold Isaacs reported to be very friendly with Smedley	G2 Doc 33, SMP File ZCS-638, p. 7
1931	Sent for Ozaki to meet her, Peking	CE 8, Tab 1, p. 6
1931	Member of Committee of assistance to "Secretary of PPTUS" -- Noulens	G2 Doc 104, p. 2
1931	Anarchistic American syndicalist well- known among radical elements in Shanghai	G2 Doc 104, p. 2
1931	Regarded as "too important and clever a person" to be involved in dissemination of Communist Literature as the "China Correspondence"	G2 Doc 92, SMP File D1791, p. 4
1931	Believed to be author of article "London behind the Hanghan Chiang Kai Shek" in Red Flag (Rote Fahne), Berlin	G2 Doc 10, SMP File D4718, p. 21
1931	Member of the Committee for Defense of Noulens	G2 Doc 10, SMP File D4718, p. 30
1931	Took part in campaign to release Noulens	G2 Doc 4, SMP File D7298, p. 55
1931	Frequently visited at the homes of Harold Isaacs and Frank Glass in latter part of 1931	G2 Doc 10, SMP File D4718, p. 22
1931	Received Communist and anti-imperialist literature through the mail -- some from Berlin	Ibid, p. 22

SLEDLEY, AGNES (Continued)

1931-32	Had knowledge of all transactions	CE 21, Tab 2a, p. 14
1931-33	House used as meeting place	CE 12, p. 4
1931-33	Confidante of Sorge	CE 12, p. 4
1931-33	Gave instructions for espionage	CE 12, p. 4
1931-33	Kawai worked under subject	CE 12, p. 4
1932	Friends USSR (link)	CE 28, foll. p. 10
1932	Lord Harley - Barbusse Mission to China	CE 28, ftnt 57, 59, p. 18
1932	With Ozaki & Kawai, org. N. China Ring	CE 8, Tab 1, p. 6
1932	"Anti-War Congress" supporter, Shanghai	CE 28, p. 2
1932	Sent for, met Ozaki, Tokuo Restaurant, Peking	CE 7, Tab 1, p. 2
1932	Received several Chinese and a few foreign visitors at her apartment. Believed these meetings were re All China Labor Federation	G2 Doc 10, SMP File D4718, p. 22
1932	Received report from Ozaki	CE 19, Tab 1a, p. 16
1932	Important member of All China Labor Federation	G2 Doc 10, SMP File D4718, p. 22
1932	Leader of the Soviet Foreign Culture League in Shanghai	G2 Doc 6, SMP File D3956, p. 24
1932	Ozaki recommended members to her	CE 8, Tab 1, p. 6
1932	Said to have been in contact with John H. Murray in summer of 1932	G2 Doc 10, SMP File D4718, p. 12
	Alias Alice Bird; Mrs. Petroikos	Ibid, p. 20 G2 Doc 2, SMP File Card
1932	Complimented on her book "The 19th Route Army"	G2 Doc 65, SMP Files D2813 & D1964, p. 9
Prior 1933	Lived with Anne Samuels	G2 Doc 4, SMP Files D7298, p. 55
1933	Holds both German and American passports	G2 Doc 2, SMP File Card p. 1
1933	Agent for 3rd International, Eastern Branch	Ibid, p. 1
1933	Known to have assisted Indian seditionists in Shanghai during previous several years	Ibid, p. 1

SMEDLEY, AGNES (Continued)

1933	Believed that she receives orders direct from Moscow	Ibid, p. 1
1933	Chief duties for Comintern to supervise Communist organizations among workers	G2 Doc 2, SMP File Card, p. 1
1933	Author of story called "Fall of Shangpo" in "International Literature"	G2 Doc 40, SMP File D5834, p. 4
1933	Assumed leadership in China Ring	CE 12, p. 4
1933	Furnishes money	CE 12, p. 4
1933	Left for Sanitorium at Odessa	CE 8, Tab 1, p. 7
1933	Wrote under own name for IRWU	CE 28, p. 3
1933	G2 Doc 30 links Smedley with Profintern, FEB and PPTUS	CE 28, ftnt 35, p. 12
1933	Klausen, Smedley, Sorge, "Anna" "Alex" in Moscow	CE 30, Part 2, p. 232
1933	Smedley at Moscow Hotel (Klausen)	CE 30, Part 2, foll. p. 232
1933	Smedley's work is believed to be carried on by Ida Francis Couturier Treat	G2 Doc 54, SMP File D5533, p. 9
1933	Expected to greet members of the "Anti-War Conference" arriving in Shanghai	G2 Doc 59, SMP File D4380, p. 75
1933	Shanghai representative of the anti-Imperialist league publication	G2 Doc 55, SMP File D4528, p. 2
1933	In service of Eastern Branch of the Central Committee of the Communist International and undertakes propagating of Communist doctrines and activities throughout the Orient	G2 Doc 10, SMP File D4718, p. 20
1933	Received orders direct from Central Committee of Communist International in Moscow	Ibid, p. 20
1933	No direct connection with local Soviet Communists in order to camouflage activities	Ibid, p. 20
1933	Chief duties to organize workers and establish Communist organizations among workers	Ibid, p. 20
1933	Nature of her work in Shanghai similar to that of Noulens	Ibid, p. 20
1933	Contributed articles to the "China Weekly Review"	Ibid, p. 21
1933	Known to be in touch with Indian seditionists in Shanghai	Ibid, p. 21

SMEDLEY, AGNES (Continued)

1933	Applied for return visa, to leave and return to China, reportedly to attend Anti-War Congress in Moscow	Ibid, p. 22
1933	Executive member of League for Civil Rights	G2 Doc 10, SMP File D4718, p. 22
1933	Friend of Irene Weitmayer (Wiedemeyer)	Ibid, p. 30
1933	Frequently visited the Zeitgeist Bookstore where several of her books were on sale	Ibid, p. 30
1933	Edited anti-British propaganda for Shanghai Branch of the Indian Youth League, revolutionary organization	Ibid, p. 21
1933-34	Visited Moscow, France and the US	G2 Doc 4, SMP File D7298, p. 55
1933-34	Kawai believed her "high in China espionage"	CE 21, Tab 2a, p. 22
1933-34	Reported to have been in Moscow	CE 28, foll. p. 2
1933-34	Reported to have written for Moscow Daily News under name of "Mary Rogers"	G2 Doc 2, SMP File Card CE 28, foll. p. 2
1934	Met Ozaki, Japan - enroute USA - Shanghai	CE 9, Tab 1, p. 7 CE 8, Tab 1, pp. 2, 7
1934	Published her book "China's Red Army Marches"	G2 Doc 2, SMP File Card CE 28, p. 3 G2 Doc 3, SMP File Card
1934	Ozaki translated her book	CE 8, Tab 1, p. 7
1934	Sorge advised Ozaki drop contact with	CE 9, Tab 1, p. 8 CE 8, Tab 1, p. 7
1934	Lived in Moscow until middle of 1934	G2 Doc 2, SMP File Card
1934-35	Published several books including "China's Red Army Marches" and "Chinese Destinies"	G2 Doc 4, SMP File D7298, p. 55
1935	Article "Corrupt Press of China" published in "The Nation"	Ibid, p. 55
1935	Possibility of anti-Communist organizations adopting measures against Smedley (SMP rpt).	G2 Doc 8, SMP File D7325, p. 106
1935	Rumored that her life was being endangered	Ibid, p. 106
1936	Thought to be Miss Si Mi Te Lu, Assistant of Max Granich	G2 Doc 4, SMP File

SMEDLEY, AGNES (Continued)

1936	American authoress with anarcho-syndicalist leanings	Ibid, p. 55
1936	Maintained close touch with Communist and anti-government circles in Shanghai	Ibid, p. 96
1936	Assisted Max Granich with his work	G2 Doc 4, SMP File D7298, pp. 90, 96
1936	On friendly terms with C. W. Rankin	G2 Doc 3, SMP File Card
1936	Suggestion that Max Granich asked Smedley to collaborate with "Voice of China"	G2 Doc 1, SMP File D7298, p. 55
1936	Met Chinese students in homes of V. Kolle, J. Spitzer and L. Lind	Ibid, pp. 55, 90
1936	Keeps close touch with Communist and anti-Government Circles	Ibid, p. 96
1937	Reported broadcasting from Siam radio station in English	G2 Doc 12, SMP File IIIA3D, p. 162
1937	Said to be making Communist propaganda and organizing students to aid the Chinese Red Army	Ibid, p. 162
1937	Made broadcasts over Siam Radio Station with James Munro Bertram	G2 Doc 42, SMP File D7747, p. 1
1937	Talks and demonstrations of anti-Japanese nature by Smedley, James Bertram and a German woman who married a Chinese named Wong	Ibid, p. 3
1938	Reported to be in Hankow from the North and to have engaged in relief work among troops of the 8th Route Army	G2 Doc 2, SMP File Card CE 28, foll. p. 2
1938	In Hankow, China, 12 Jan, stated to Domei reporter reference her service with Chinese Red forces in Shansi, "I was generally considered a member of the Soviet Staff."	CE 28, Tab 1, Plate foll. p. 7
1942	Ozaki "Spy Work direct result of association with Smedley."	CE 19, Tab 1a, p. 14
1941-42	Yoshikawa, "Sorge named Smedley & Stein"	CE 16, Tab 3, p. 1
1942	Sorge Ring Member	CE 10, G-2 Com
1942	Nakamura, M. Smedley/Stein cooperated	CE 16, Tab 9, p. 4
1943	Hiramatsu, I. Testimony re Smedley consistent	CE 16, Tab 8, p. 2
1943	Nakamura, T. "Sorge never changed testimony"	CE 11, Tab 7, p. 2

SMDLEY, AGNES (Continued)

1947	Summary of Information to MID	CE 15, Tab 2, pp. 1 - 3 CE 27, Tab 15, p. 2
1947	Summary of Information - covering Smedley's activities in espionage agencies	CE 15, G-2 Com
1948	New Leader	CE 26, G2 Comment
1948	Plain Talk - Kohlberg	CE 26, G2 Comment
1948	Chicago Herald Tribune	CE 26, G2 Comment
1948	Letter to MID - re Stein/Smedley	CAW Files
1949	Important member of Chinese Comm. Party	CE 12, p. 5
1949	Yoshikawa - "Smedley & Stein would have been arrested"	CE 16, Tab 3, p. 4
1949	Tamazawa - "Would have arrested Smedley/Stein"	CE 16, Tab 4, p. 5
1949	Sorge praised Smedley's work	CE 12, p. 5 CE 21, Tab 5a, p. 1
1949	Living witness testifies against Smedley	CE 12, p. 5
1949	Ohashi "Definitely a member Shanghai group"	CE 21, Tab 5a, p. 3
1949	Documentation implicating subject	CE 12, G2 Com, p. 2
1949	Ohashi - "Would have been arrested if in Japan"	CE 21, Tab 5a, p. 2
1949	Nakamura, M. - Smedley/Stein statements repeated by Sorge & Ozaki in Prelim. Exam. and trials also	CE 16, Tab 9, p. 4
1949	Kawai "believed her a very important member"	CE 21, Tab 2a, p. 11
1949	"Definitely a member of China Group"	CE 21, Tab 5a, p. 3
1949	Following statements are contained in CE 3, forwarded to Washington on 22 Feb 1949:	
	Smedley introduced to Sorge; Ozaki, Wangs, Chuis, Chang, Lee, Shinn	CE 3, Tab 1, pp. 1, 2
	Recruited new members	CE 3, Tab 1, p. 1
	Services acquired by Sorge	CE 3, Tab 1, p. 1
	Services to Sorge "with her full knowledge"	CE 3, Tab 1, p. 2

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SMEDLEY, AGNES (Continued)

	Smedley selected Ozaki for China Policy	CE 3, Tab 1, p. 2
	Kito rated high Communist to Sorge by Smedley	CE 3, Tab 1, p. 2
	Chinese members and Sorge met at Smedley's house	CE 3, Tab 1, p. 2
1949	Present most times Sorge met agents	CE 3, Tab 1, p. 3
	Furnished information American/Shanghai Policy	CE 3, Tab 1, p. 3
	Information procured, "particularly from Smedley" forwarded to Moscow	CE 3, Tab 1, p. 3
	Met Anna Klausen in Moscow	CE 4, Tab 1, p. 1
1949	Following statements are contained in CE 6, forwarded to Washington on 16 Apr 49:	
	Smedley introduced new members	CE 6, Tab 1, p. 1
	American born, failed to warn USA	CE 6, G-2 Comment
1949	Following statements are contained in CE 8, forwarded to Washington on 21 Apr 49:	
	With Ozaki, aided Moulens	CE 8, Tab 1, p. 1
	"Through her Ozaki met Sorge"	CE 8, Tab 1, p. 2
	Called Ozaki back to China	
	Told Ozaki to "keep quiet" about "Johnson"	CE 8, Tab 1, p. 2
	Introduced Ozaki to Sorge at her home	CE 8, Tab 1, p. 2
	Ozaki names Smedley in Sorge China Group	CE 8, Tab 1, p. 4
	Gave Sino-American & Kimmerer info to Sorge	CE 8, Tab 1, p. 5
1949	Following statements are contained in CE 10, forwarded to Washington on 28 Apr 49:	
	Peking period (1932-33)	CE 10, G2 Comment
	Engaged in espionage	CE 10, G2 Comment
	Kawai recommended to Subject	CE 10, G2 Comment
	Mentioned contact with Kawai in Peking	CE 10, p. 2
1949	Following statements are contained in CE 11, forwarded to Washington on 2 May 49:	
	Ozaki joined Sorge Group thru association with Smedley	CE 11, G2 Comment CE 11, p. 1

CONFIDENTIAL

SMEDLEY, AGNES (Continued)

	Advised Ozaki against participation in Chinese Communist Party Activities due to other "work"	CE 11, p. 2
	Used code name of "Otto" for Ozaki	CE 11, p. 7
1949	Following statements are contained in CE 12, forwarded to Washington on 18 May 49.	
	Participation of Smedley in Sorge Spy Ring	CE 12, G2 Comment
	Role in Asiatic Communist operations	CE 12, G2 Comm, p. 2
	Her protective role of flexible citizenship	CE 12, G2 Comm, p. 2
	Communist sympathizer and worker	CE 12, p. 1
	Engaged in espionage	CE 12, p. 1
	Outside jurisdiction of Japanese courts	CE 12, pp. 1, 3
	Activities with Sorge in China	CE 12, p. 3
	Resented law and organized authority	CE 12, p. 3
	Introduced Ozaki to Sorge	CE 12, p. 3
	Secured services of Kawai, T.	CE 12, p. 3
	Helped Sorge to secure information	CE 12, p. 4
	House in Shanghai used as a meeting place	CE 12, p. 4
	Gave instruction in espionage assignments	CE 12, p. 4
	Consulted by Sorge	CE 12, p. 4
	Kawai's affidavit against subject	CE 12, p. 4
	Kawai worked under subject	CE 12, p. 4
	Introduced Kawai to Sorge	CE 12, p. 4
	Meetings with Kawai	CE 12, p. 4
	Gave espionage assignments to Kawai	CE 12, p. 4
	Furnished money	CE 12, p. 4
	Active Communist and ranking Spy Ring Member	CE 12, p. 5
	"A Communist" by Nozawa, Fusaji	CE 12, p. 5
	Sorge praised Smedley's Work	CE 12, p. 5
	Gathered information for Sorge	CE 12, p. 5
	Testimony of living witness against Smedley	CE 12, p. 5

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SMEDLEY, AGNES (Continued)

	A Communist connected with Sorge Ring	CE 12, p. 8
1949	Following statements are contained in CE 13a, forwarded to Washington on 1 July 1949:	
	Registered with Comintern	CE 13a, G2 Comment
1949	Sorge had proof of Smedley's participation	CE 13a, G2 Comment
	Her loyalty to Communism	CE 13a, G2 Comment
	Recommended to Comintern by Sorge	CE 13a, G2 Comment CE 13a, Tab 1a, p. 192
	Met Sorge in Shanghai	CE 13a, G2 Comment
	Sorge a sponsor of Smedley	CE 13a, G2 Comment
	Met Sorge in French Concession	CE 13a, G2 Comment
	Had "legal pursuit"	CE 13a, G2 Comment
	Enlisted by Sorge	CE 13a, Tab 1a, p. 192
1949	Following statements are contained in CE 14, forwarded to Washington on 4 June 1949:	
	Activities substantiated	CE 14, Tab 2
	Evidence supports subject's assistance	CE 14, Tab 2
	Alleged agent & spy	CE 14, Tab 3
	Allegations based on Court Records	CE 14, Tab 3
1949	Following statements are contained in CE 15, forwarded to Washington on 13 May 1949:	
	Implicated in Sorge Group	CE 15, G2 Comment
	Formed espionage agency to operate North China and Manchuria, with Kawai in charge	CE 15, G2 Comment
	Nozawa witness of subject activities	CE 15, Tab 1, p. 3
	Inextricably involved in Sorge Case	CE 15, Tab 1, p. 4
1949	Following statements are contained in CE 19, forwarded to Washington on 16 July 1949:	
	W/Sorge sent Kawai to Manchuria	CE 19, Tab 1a, p. 17
	Ozaki called per "proponent International Communism"	CE 19, Tab 2a, p. 4
	Kawai met Sorge at her house	CE 19, Tab 2a, p. 6
1949	Following statements are contained in CE 20a, forwarded to Washington on 7 June 1949:	

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SLEDLEY, AGNES (Continued)

	Sorge met Ozaki frequently at her house	CE 20a, Tab 1, p. 21
	Sorge met Ozaki through her	CE 20a, Tab 1, p. 21
	Sorge met Japanese members at her home	CE 20a, Tab 1, p. 22
	"Used in Shanghai as direct member ring group"	CE 20a, Tab 1, p. 23
1949	Reported US/China relations to Sorge	CE 20a, Tab 1, p. 32
1949	Following statements are contained in CE 21, forwarded to Washington on 20 July 1949:	
	Kawai knew her code name as "Mrs. Sung"	CE 21, Tab 1a, p. 10
	Sorge/Smedley conference. "This was no social meeting."	CE 21, Tab 2a, p. 5
	Asked Kawai to get agents from Dairen	CE 21, Tab 2a, p. 18
	Kawai believed she had liaison with Comintern	CE 21, Tab 2a, p. 22
1949	Following statements are contained in CE 28, forwarded to Washington on 13 October, 1949:	
	Far Eastern Bureau (USSR) member	CE 28, p. 1
	Member of PPTU, Union Syndicate Pan Chinese, Noulens Defense Committee, China League for Civil Rights, MOPR, Friends of USSR, Hindustan Association of Berlin, Berlin Indian Rev. Society, Indian Youth League	CE 28, pp. 1 - 3
	Under Shanghai Police surveillance	CE 28, p. 2
	Published articles in Moscow & Shanghai	CE 28, p. 3
	Sorge "Felt most at ease at Smedley's"	CE 28, foll. p. 4
	Wrote for IRWU	CE 28, p. 8
	Chart, relations with leftist organizations	CE 28, foll. p. 14
1949	Following statements are contained in CE 29, forwarded to Washington on 1 October 1949	
	Sorge "only person on whom I could depend"	CE 29, p. 14
	Picture in Chinese Red Army Uniform	CE 29, plate foll. p. 3
	Sorge met Ozaki through Smedley	CE 29, p. 15
	"Direct member my group in China"	CE 29, p. 17

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SMEDLEY, AGNES (Continued)

	Sorge "Felt most at ease in Smedley's home"	CE 29, plate foll. p. 17
	"Worked with me very competently"	CE 29, p. 17
1949	Following statements are contained in CE 30, forwarded to Washington on 5 December 1949:	
	On Sorge list of Members	CE 30, p. 34
	Conferred with Kawai (Jap Text) Plate	CE 30, foll. p. 17
	Recommended to Comintern Hq. Plate	CE 30, Part 2, foll. p. 192
1950	Died in England May 1950 of pneumonia, following a major operation. Post mortem performed to insure no mistake in diagnosis	Radio US MILAT to CINCPAC #3248, 24 May 1950

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SAC, NEW YORK

December 13, 1950

DIRECTOR, FBI

THE RICHARD SORGE CASE
ESPIONAGE - R

b2 per FBI photostatic copy of each of consecutive exhibits
b7D 33 and 34 which were furnished to the Bureau by
G-2, November 22, 1950. Page 33 of exhibit 33
was missing from the copy furnished the Bureau by
[redacted] The Bureau has requested G-2 to supply the
missing page and when received it will be made
available to your office.

For the information of all offices G-2
has now advised that copies of exhibits 1 to 32
inclusive have already been made available to the
House Un-American Activities Committee. G-2 is
also considering making available exhibits 33 and
34 to the Committee. *u Per army LTR dtd 3.30.53 mg 6.20.57*

While the Sorge Case is primarily a G-2
matter [the names of many U. S. citizens appear
throughout the G-2 exhibits.] It is the Bureau's
responsibility to identify these individuals, to
ascertain if they are in the United States and, if
so, to conduct such investigation as may be
appropriate in each individual instance. *bracketed army
info u Per
3.30.53 LTR.*

100-124002

DECLASSIFIED BY *6383/VBT/ellu*
ON *6-5-81*

Attachment

appeal # 3441

8 JAN 16 1951

cc - Albany
Detroit
New Haven
Philadelphia
Pittsburgh
Seattle
Los Angeles

CLASS. BY *Sp4 [signature]*
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW *8-20-77*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

cc-61-6580 (Agnes Smedley)

Mr. Gilford

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Bureau has received from G-2 copies of all exhibits mentioned above except 29, 30 and 32. Copies of all available exhibits have been furnished to the New York Office by the Bureau. G-2 has been requested to furnish exhibits 29, 30 and 32 and when received they will be forwarded to the New York Office. The New York Office as office of origin has the responsibility of carefully reviewing all exhibits and instituting any necessary action with respect to any U. S. citizens involved. In order that there will be no misunderstanding of the responsibility of the New York Office in this matter the Bureau expects that steps will be taken to identify and determine the present whereabouts of each individual mentioned in the [G-2 exhibits where it is alleged that the individual is a U. S. citizen or an "American."]

LI Rm Army LTR Dtd. 3.30.43 ny 4/20/43

[The mention of the name of a U. S. citizen in the Sorge exhibits does not necessarily indicate involvement in the Sorge espionage case. The allegations or activities cited may range from the mere expression of Communist sympathy to an allegation of espionage.] Accordingly, in opening any new cases the character and title thereof should be governed by the individual circumstances. In cases of individuals alleged to have been members of the Sorge ring the title and character should be as follows: John Doe (The Richard Sorge Case), Espionage - R. In cases where there are espionage allegations independent of the Sorge group the title and character should read: John Doe, Espionage - R. In instances where there are allegations of "Comintern agent," "Agent of Third International" or "Soviet agent" these allegations should not in and of themselves be interpreted as allegations of espionage and the cases should be carried as John Doe, Internal Security - R. Also, lesser allegations should be carried as John Doe, Security Matter - C.

Blacklist Army
info LI Rm LTR
Dtd 3.30.43

The New York Office should complete its review of the G-2 exhibits as soon as possible and

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after instituting the necessary initial action in each case should advise the Bureau that this review has been completed and that appropriate action has been instituted with relation to each U. S. citizen involved.

The office covering the current residence of any individual may be designated as office of origin and New York may furnish available information to that office in the form of a RUC report. Where the whereabouts of the individual is not known or in instances where from the data in the G-2 exhibits the last known whereabouts is China, New York should consider itself office of origin until the subject's whereabouts is ascertained. A logical initial step in these cases would, of course, be the examination of State Department passport records for identifying information.

[Exhibit 34 contains information on 35 U. S. citizens. Under each name is a series of notations and adjacent to each entry the source of the information is cited. The source SMP indicates that the information was obtained by G-2 from the records of the Shanghai Municipal Police (French and British Divisions). The source CE followed by a number is a reference to a previous consecutive exhibit. Other sources refer to G-2 files. Bureau files reflect that 23 of the 35 persons listed in exhibit 34 are the subjects of various case files.] These cases are listed below and a copy of this communication is being designated for each office of origin. Photostatic copies of each page relating to a particular subject is also attached for the office of origin.

SP4 elw m/ 6.20.63
Bracketed
army info
unclassified
Pm LTR
(4) dtd
3/30/83

(u)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

all brackets unless per Army LTR. dtd 6/30/83 my 6-20-B

<u>Name Used in Exhibit 34</u>	<u>FBI Case Title</u>	<u>Office of Origin</u>
[redacted] Max Granich	Max Granich; was; [redacted] IS-R Bufile [redacted]	Albany Status - P b7C
[redacted]	[redacted] u SM-C Bufile [redacted]	Detroit Status - P b7C
[redacted]	[redacted] was. IS-C Bufile [redacted]	New York Status - C b7C
Earl Browder	[Earl Russell Browder] u was, IS-C Bufile 40-3798	New York Status - P*
[redacted]	[redacted] u IS-X Custodial Detention Selective Service Bufile 100-143315	New York Status - C b7C
[redacted]	[redacted] u SM-C Bufile [redacted]	New York Status - C
[redacted]	[redacted] u SM-C [redacted]	New York Status - P
[redacted]	[redacted] u SM-C Bufile [redacted]	New York Status - C
[redacted]	[redacted] u IS-R Bufile [redacted]	New York Status - C b7C

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

per agency LTR dated 3/30/13
6.20.13
see brackets and below

Name Used in
Exhibit 34

FBI Case Title

Office of Origin

[redacted] New York
was., Registration Status - C b7C

Act - J
Bufile [redacted]

Langston Hughes

[James Langston Hughes] New York
SM-C Status - C
Bufile 100-15139

[redacted] New York
IS-R Status - C b7C
Bufile [redacted]

[redacted] et al New York
Esp-R Status - F b7C
Bufile [redacted]

Agnes Smedley

[Agnes Smedley] was New York
IS-R Status - F
Bufile 61-6580 (Deceased)

Edgar Snow

[Edgar Parks Snow] was New York
SM-C Status - P
Bufile 100-267865

[redacted] [Charles Krumbein] was New York
IS-C Status - C
Bufile 100-17433 (deceased)

[redacted] [redacted] New York
[redacted] was. Status - C b7C
SM-C
Bufile [redacted]

[redacted] [Eugene Dennis] was New York
IS-C Status - P
Bufile 100-15877

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

spt dec 20 6.20.83
all info to be unclassified
Per Army LTR DTD 3/30/83

Name Used in Exhibit 34	FBI Case Title	Office of Origin
[redacted]	was, SM-C Bufile [redacted]	Philadelphia Status - P b7C
Gertrude Binder	Possibly identical [Gertrude Binder] u Custodial Detention -C Bufile 100-16006	Pittsburgh Status - C
[redacted]	wa., IS-C Bufile [redacted]	Pittsburgh Status - P*
[redacted]	etal, Esp - J Neutrality Act Bufile [redacted]	Seattle Status - C b7C

In each of the above listed cases the office of origin will have the responsibility of comparing the data from exhibit 34 with information already in file. If the case is in a closed status and the information in exhibit 34 is determined to be new information, consideration should be given to the advisability of reopening the case if the material logically warrants such action.

In the event that the material in exhibit 34 cites a previous G-2 exhibit as a source and the previous material is not available in your file, the New York Office should be requested to supply the previous information. If the only source cited is a reference to G-2 files and you feel that additional details are necessary, you should request the Bureau to obtain the additional information from G-2.

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SECRET

In all cases careful consideration should be given to the advisability of recommending a security index card in instances where the subject is not already on the Security Index list. It is not desired that these recommendations be automatically submitted merely because the subject is mentioned in the G-2 exhibits, but it is felt that in view of the present importance of the Chinese Communist situation that each case should be reconsidered in the light of changed international developments.

The following instructions relate to the remaining 12 individuals mentioned in exhibit 34 who have not previously been the subjects of separate investigations by the Bureau. The New Haven Office is being advised by separate letter of the information available relative to [redacted] u and of the investigation desired by the Bureau with reference to this individual.

b7C

The Los Angeles Office is being furnished with photostatic copies of pages relating to [redacted] u. In addition, for the information of the Los Angeles Office [consecutive exhibit 25, which was cited as a source in exhibit 34, has been examined by the Bureau and is found to contain no additional information other than to describe [redacted] as a "Russian college professor."] u

enc. b7C

Per Army

LTR dtd

8/30/43

SPT 20-43
4.20.43

The New York Office is being furnished with pertinent pages relating to [redacted]

[redacted] Bureau files fail to reflect any separate investigation has been conducted of these individuals. The New York Office should open separate case files, obtain identifying background information, determine present whereabouts and conduct necessary investigation if these individuals are determined to be in the United States.

b7C

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The pertinent pages from exhibit 34 relating to [Rayna Proehme] are being furnished the New York Office. However, no investigation of this individual is desired because [exhibit 34 reflects that she is deceased.] Photostatic copies of pertinent pages of [exhibit 34 relating to John Reed] are being furnished to the New York Office; however, no investigation of this individual is desired inasmuch as Bureau files reflect that [John Reed, a graduate of Harvard College became associated with the Communist Party, USA. Reed also became engaged in newspaper work and traveled extensively. Reed eventually became an active protagonist of the cause of Russia and eventually went to that country, where he died in 1917 or 1918. His remains have been reported to be buried in the Kremlin.]

all bracket
Unclass per

Army LTR

DTD 3.30.63

420.63

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BEST AVAILABLE COPY

CLASS. BY *SP-11*
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW *11/14/81*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED BY 60290 AUC BCE/MLT/EHL
ON 04-04-2005

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

Date: January 10, 1981

To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
Department of the Army
The Pentagon
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Chief, Security and Training Group

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: FOIA EXACT
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to your letter of December 13, 1980, referring to exhibit 38 of the Richard Sorge Espionage Case, which is entitled, "Miscellaneous Records, Special Branch, Shanghai Municipal Police." It is the understanding of this Bureau that photostatic copies of the "documents" indexed in exhibit 38 may be had upon application to you. Accordingly it is requested that this Bureau be furnished with photostats, in duplicate, of the following "document" which is of interest to us in connection with captioned investigation: ~~C~~ (U)

G-2 Document

File Number

b7C

18 August 44 - 15 Jan 46

b7C

ROCK (International Red Aid)

~~C~~ (U)

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

cc - 61-6530
61-6670

b7C

OFC:jus

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

original copy filed in

WASH FROM NEW YORK 18

1

448 P

DIRECTOR

DEFERRED

AGNES SMEDLEY, WAS., IS-R. REPT DELAYED. WILL BE SUBMITTED BY
FEB. TEN NEXT.

SCHEIDT

RECORDED

END AND ACK PLS

NY R 18 WA CW

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/20/92 BY SP-1/SHW/MS

CONFIDENTIAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

NY FILE NO. 100-68282 JVL

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 2/10/51	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12/5,6/50;2/2, 3/5/51	REPORT MADE BY JAMES T. O'BRIEN
TITLE AGNES SMEDLEY, was.			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

SMEDLEY'S will, filed for probate 12/2/50, left residuary estate to the People's Liberation Army of China and her ashes to the Chinese Communist General, CHU TEH. MILDRED PRICE and EDGAR SNOW named executors; JACK BELDEN given right to edit last manuscript. MARY SMEDLEY, a niece, received a money bequest.

AGENCY 176-11574
REQ. REC'D 10-2-7-55
REF'T ECON. 11-7-52
BY [signature]
CLASS. BY 904 elu m/s
REASON FOR D, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 10/24/82

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF [signature]
DATE 10/13/82

- P -

DETAILS:

The "New York Herald Tribune" of December 3, 1950, carried a special dispatch dated December 2, 1950 at New City, New York as follows:

"AGNES SMEDLEY, American writer on China, left her residuary estate to the People's Liberation Army of China and her ashes to its commander in chief, General CHU TEH, according to her will filed for probate here today.

"The fifty-six year old author, who died May 6 in a nursing home in Oxford, England, named EDGAR SNOW, of New York City, as her executor and literary trustee, and directed that he and JACK BELDEN, of Summit, New Jersey, be given the right to edit before publication her last manuscript.

icc D/R - 2-23-51-RDG
icc G2 - 2-23-51-RDG
icc - Foreign Assets Control (Treasury) - 2-23-51-RDG.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [signature]	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau (61-6580) 2 - Baltimore 3 - New York		DECLASSIFIED BY 60290 AUC BCE/MLT/EHL ON 04-04-2005	RECORDED - 97 INDEXED - 97
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NY 100-68282

"MILDRED PRICE of [] was named b7C
executor and trustee for the residuary estate going to Red
China, which includes such personal belongs as books, typewriter,
radio and clothing.

"A niece, MARY SMEDLEY, was named beneficiary of
\$1,500.00 in royalties said to be due her estate from ALFRED
A. KNOPF, New York City publishers."

With reference to JACK BELDEN noted above, b2
Confidential Informant [], of known reliability, advised t
he is a correspondent and author of "China Shakes the World"
whose name was noted on the invitation list of the China
Welfare Appeal dinner for February 14, 1950 at New York City. (U)

b2
b7D [] Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, (U)
has advised that the China Welfare Appeal is an organization
devoted to raising funds and supplies for the Chinese Communists.

EDGAR SNOW, mentioned above, is an Associate Editor
of the "Saturday Evening Post" and served as a correspondent in
China during the 1930's. He is the author of "Red Star Over
China" and other books dealing with the Orient.

b2
b7D Confidential Informant [] of known reliability,
advised that on April 19, 1943, STEVE NELSON, Communist Party
Organizer of Alameda County, Los Angeles, stated that SNOW and
his wife were very good friends of his and that []
[] NELSON stated that SNOW was not an actual member of the
Communist Party but that "the Party knows just how to use him." (U)

b2
b7D With reference to MILDRED PRICE, Confidential
Informant [] has advised that she was for many years the
Executive Director of the China Aid Council until its dissolution. (U)

The China Aid Council has been cited by the House
Un-American Activities Committee as being under Communist control.

- P E N D I N G -

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-68282

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

For the information of the Baltimore Office, the following is set forth:

b2 [Confidential Informant ☐, of known reliability, ~~C~~ (U)
b7D advised that in January, 1937 SMEDLEY had sent a report on the Chinese situation from China to one D. BERENBERG, the head of the Anti-Imperialistic League, 132 East 65th Street, New York City. This informant noted that the official organ of the league was a publication called "The Workers' World."

In the report of SA THOMAS G. SPENCER dated May 11, 1949 at New York City, in the case entitled "JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., ET AL, Perjury, Espionage - R, Internal Security" it was noted that CHAMBERS mentioned one ☐, whose true name is ☐, who was once head of the Anti-Imperialist League.

b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-68282

LEADS

BALTIMORE

At Baltimore, Maryland

Will interview WHITTAKER CHAMBERS for any information he may have regarding D. BERENBERG reported as of 1937 to be head of the Anti-Imperialistic League at New York City. CHAMBERS should also be interviewed for all information he may have concerning the organization together with the names of any persons who may be in a position to furnish more information.

NEW YORK

At New York, N. Y.

* Will interview the following informants of the New York Office for all information they possess concerning SMEDLEY: ~~C~~ (U)

b7C

[REDACTED]

~~C~~ (U)

b7D

* Will obtain background information in IRVING A. ISAACS and S. SIDNEY SMITH of the firm of SMITH & ISAACS, attorneys, 527 Fifth Avenue, New York City.


~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-68282

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

The Confidential Informants mentioned in the report of SA JAMES T. O'BRIEN dated February 10, 1951, at New York are as follows: ~~(U)~~ (U)

 information supplied on March 20, 1950.

b2



b7C

b7D

A confidential source not further identified set forth in Bureau letter to New York dated January 27, 1944 entitled "EDGAR SNOW, Security Matter - C."

The files of the Passport Division, United States Department of State.

(U)

REFERENCE:

Report of SA JAMES T. O'BRIEN, 11/4/50, New York.

CONFIDENTIAL

Date: FEB 10 1951

To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
Department of the Army
The Pentagon
Washington, D. C.

Attention: [Brigadier General John Weckerling]
[Chief, Intelligence Division]

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: THE RICHARD SORGE CASE
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/15/82 BY [signature]

[Reference is made to your letter dated December 29, 1950, which transmitted to this Bureau a copy of consecutive Exhibit 32 prepared by your Far Eastern Command. A review of this exhibit discloses that 63 individuals mentioned therein are described as U.S. citizens or "Americans," and are, therefore, of interest to this Bureau. Some of these individuals already are, or have been, the subjects of investigation by this Bureau. In other instances this Bureau has received no previous information warranting investigation.]

[Since Exhibit 32 is primarily an index and description of information available in the headquarters of the Far Eastern Command,] it is not possible to make any comparison of the information available with that already in our possession, nor is it possible to evaluate the information available on persons not previously investigated by this Bureau until the complete data on each individual is furnished to us.

cc-61-6580 (Agnes Smedley)

RDG: jpa

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-4-80 BY [signature]

FEB 16 1951

[It has been noted that photostatic copies of all G-2 documents mentioned in Exhibit 32 are available at the Headquarters of the Far Eastern Command.] Accordingly, it is requested that complete data on each individual of interest to this Bureau be made available to us as soon as possible. It is appreciated that this request will entail considerable work on the part of your organization and for that reason the 63 individuals of interest to us are listed below in five groups indicative of the priority of our interest. In each instance [the name appearing in consecutive Exhibit 32 is listed] and adjacent thereto appears the FBI case title, character and file number where available. It would greatly facilitate the handling of your information by this Bureau if a separate reply is made on each individual utilizing the FBI case title, character and file number as your caption in each instance.

It is further noted that many of the G-2 documents are voluminous whereas only a small portion of the entire document may relate to a particular individual. In making your replies it is requested that only the portion of your document relating to the individual be furnished. To illustrate this limitation, [G-2's document 31 contains 122 SMP file cards. In your reply on [] it is desired that only the SMP card on [] be furnished from G-2 document 31. Similarly, G-2 document 25 lists arrivals and departures of numerous individuals on Soviet vessels. In your reply on [] it is suggested that the data on [] be excerpted from G-2 document 25 in lieu of furnishing the entire document.]

The individuals of interest to this Bureau are listed below. The appearance of an asterisk preceding a name denotes that all possible identifying data is also desired to facilitate our identification of the individual.

GROUP I

Exhibit 32

FBI Case Title

[REDACTED]

Security Matter - C

dy] U

[REDACTED]

b7C

* [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] U

Loyalty o, Government Employees

[REDACTED]

GROUP II

Exhibit 32

FBI Case Title

* [REDACTED] U

Internal Security - R

* [REDACTED] U

Espionage - J

b7C

* [REDACTED] U

Security Matter - C

* [REDACTED] U

Security Matter - C

[REDACTED] U

Security Matter - C

* [REDACTED] U

Internal Security - R

b7C

* [REDACTED] U

Internal Security - R

* [REDACTED] U

Internal Security - R

b7C

[REDACTED] U

Internal Security - R

Uncluss per Army CTR dtd 3/30/83 w/ 6.20.83

As reviewed portion U per Army LTR 3/30/43
hp4 w/ 6.20.83

* [Redacted]	Security Matter - C
* [Redacted]	Internal Security - R
[Redacted]	Security Matter - C
* [Redacted]	Security Matter - C
* [Redacted]	Internal Security - R
* [Redacted]	Security Matter - C

b7C

Group III

Exhibit 52

*Binder, Gertrude

FBI Case Title

[Gertrude Binder] u
Security Matter - C
100-16006

* [Redacted]	Internal Security - R
[Redacted]	Security Matter - C
[Redacted]	Internal Security - R
* [Redacted]	Security Matter - C

b7C

SP4 also may 6-20-53
 Unless please bring Ltr dated 3/30/53

brackets Unreleased per Army Ltr. dated 3/30/53
 SP4 also may 6-20-53

sp4 sub neg 6.20.43
Uncler per Aug 60 dtd 3/30/43

[redacted] u
Internal Security - R
[redacted]

Group IV

b7C

Exhibit 52 FBI Case Title

[redacted] was.
Internal Security - C
[redacted]

Browder, Earl [Earl Russell Browder] was.
Internal Security - C
40-3798

[redacted] u
Internal Security - R
[redacted]

[redacted] u
Internal Security - R
[redacted]

[redacted] u
Security Matter - C
[redacted]

b7C

[redacted] u
Security Matter - C
[redacted]

[redacted] u
Security Matter - C
[redacted]

[redacted] u
Internal Security - C
[redacted]

b7C

brocked portion of pgh u per Aug 2/30/43

SP4 also may 6.20.63
bracketed as per Army Ltr dtd 3/30/63

[redacted] was.

Treason

[redacted]

Eisler, Gerhardt

[Gerhart Eisler] was.
Internal Security - R
100-32520

b7C

[redacted] was.

Security Matter - C

[redacted]

[redacted] was.

Internal Security - R

[redacted]

Foster, W. Z.

[William Z. Foster] was.
Internal Security - R
40-5857

Granich, Max

[Max Granich] was;

[redacted]

Internal Security - R
100-88434

b7C

[redacted] was.

Internal Security - R

[redacted]

[redacted] was.

Registration Act

[redacted]

Hughes, Langston

[James Langston Hughes] was.
Security Matter - C
100-15139

[redacted] was.

Internal Security - R

[redacted]

b7C

bracketed portion as per Army Ltr. 3/30/63

not due by 6-20-53
drafted persons U. S. Army Ltr dtd 3/20/53

[redacted] u
Security Matter - C
[redacted]

[redacted] wa.
Registration Act
[redacted]

Mink, George [George Martin Mink,] u was.
Espionage - R
61-8648

[redacted] et al
Espionage - R
[redacted]

[redacted] u was.
Internal Security - R
[redacted]

Smedley, Agnes [Agnes Smedley,] u was.
Internal Security - R
61-6580

Snow, Edgar [Edgar Parks Snow,] u was.
Security Matter - C
100-267865

[redacted] [Charles Krumbein,] u was.
Internal Security - C
100-17433

Trachtenberg, Alexander [Alexander Leo Trachtenberg,] u was.
Internal Security - C
61-2115

[redacted] u was.
Security Matter - C
[redacted]

Villard, Oswald [Oswald Garrison Villard,] u was.
Internal Security - C
100-6136

b7C

b7C

b7C

LR dtd 3/30/53
Partina U. S. Army

Portions U RA Army LTR dtd 3/30/83

[redacted] H
Espionage - J
[redacted]

b7C

[redacted]
[Eugene Dennis,] was.
Internal Security - C
100-15877

U Group V

[redacted]
Proehme, Rayna (deceased)
Proehme, William C. (deceased)
[redacted]

b7C

sp. h. m. / 6.20.83

Portion U RA Army LTR dtd 3/30/83

[The individuals listed above under Group V consist of individuals who are described in consecutive Exhibit 32 as U. S. citizens or "Americans," however, from the information appearing in consecutive Exhibit 32] investigation is not deemed warranted. It will not be necessary to furnish this Bureau with additional information on these individuals unless the documents in your possession relating to them contain additional information which would appear to warrant investigation.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

January 12, 1951

DATE 1/12/51
BY SP-11

To: Mr. Edgar Snow
Acting Director
Foreign Assets Control
Department of the Treasury
Washington 25, D.C.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: AGNES SNOW
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF
DATE 10/23/87

Agnes Snowley, wife of the greater portion of her life in China and was an ardent supporter of the Chinese Communist cause. Snowley died in England during May, 1950. The German publication, "Die Weltwoche," of May 24, 1950, contains an article on the life of Snowley. This article reflects that her last will and testament was placed in the hands of her attorney, Dr. John Rogge, 408 Broadway, New York, New York. The article also reflects that Snowley will all present and future royalties on books written by her to Generalissimo Teh (Chen Teh), Commander-in-Chief of China's Peoples Liberation Army.

The full contents of the Snowley will are not known to this Bureau, nor is it known whether the Snowley estate is receiving any royalties from publishers in the United States. This Bureau has not interviewed Dr. John Rogge concerning the matter and no such interview is contemplated.

The above information is being brought to your attention in connection with the Foreign Assets Control Program since these facts suggest the possibility that Chen Teh may be receiving royalties from the Snowley estate.

cc - New York
61-6580
cc - 105-137.1
REB:jo:mod

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

DECLASSIFIED BY 1007...
ON 9/14/82

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : C. E. HENNRICH *CH*
 FROM : R. D. Gibbons *RDG*
 SUBJECT: AGNES SMEDLEY, was.
 INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DATE: February 7, 1951

Tolson _____
 Ladd _____
 Clegg _____
 Glavin _____
 Nichols _____
 Rosen _____
 Tracy _____
 Harbo _____
 Mohr _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Nease _____
 Gandy _____

PURPOSE

To secure your authority to have a translation made of article appearing in "Die Weltbuehne," May 24, 1950, relating to the captioned subject.

BACKGROUND

The May 24, 1950, issue of "Die Weltbuehne" contains an article commencing on page 635 entitled "Agnes Smedley's Testament." On page 637, paragraph 2, there is some indication either the will or the life story of Smedley is in the possession of John Rogge. Since this document is in the German language, it cannot be adequately interpreted by the writer.

ACTION

Refer this memorandum to Translation Section for translation of paragraph 2 on page 637.

RDG:ow

61-6580

Translation to Supervisor (attached)
R.D. Gibbons 2/10/51

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DATE 9/14/40 BY *[signature]*/mg

RECORDED - 113

INDEXED - 113

MAR 2 1951

14

5 mg

TRANSLATION FROM GERMAN

"Die Weltbuehne"
Issue of May 24, 1950
Page 637, paragraph 2.

That was her last letter. It came to being in great distress once more as an affirmation for the new world, for which she fought throughout her life. In this last letter she greets the "German Academy of Art through ARNOLD ZWEIG", and here she greets, first of all, with reference to her testament, the new China. To DIETZ-Publishers she writes: "I would like to inform you that in case of my death all of my present and future royalties on books become the property of General TSCHUH TSEH, commander-in-chief of China's Peoples Liberation Army, or of his heirs. General TSCHUH can dispose of my royalties as he pleases. You must therefore contact him." After this decision she stipulated in this last letter: "In order to clarify matters in case of this eventuality I left behind a testament in New York City. The testament is with my attorney. O. JOHN ROGGE, 401 Broadway, New York. I have disposed of my royalties, as mentioned above, in my testament. Royalties for any one of my books, wherever it may be published shall belong, after my death, to General TSCHUH or to his heirs, that is, to his wife KANG KEH CHIN. In case of my death I ask you to see to it that this is made public, so that no delay, confusion or any doubt should arise. Until then please consider this as confidential."

COPIES DESTROYED
R 85 APR 21 1961

TRANSLATED BY:

: jen JEN.
February 8, 1951

b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4/14/82 BY [signature]

CFD/18

11-6577-117

SAC, New York

March 23, 1951

Director, FBI

AGNES SMEDLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reurlet 3/1/51. Although the information in urlet is of considerable pertinence in the instant case, the Bureau fails to understand why this material was not incorporated in an investigative report suitable for dissemination to interested agencies. An investigative report should be prepared promptly by your office, incorporating the material in reference letter together with any other unreported investigation in this case.

RECORDED - 117

61-6580

RDG:MHF

EX-130

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

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DATE 8/24/82 BY [signature]

59 MAR 30 1951

Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: AGNES SMEDLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DATE: March 10, 1951

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF *Class*
DATE *10/13/82*

[redacted] representative in the United States during the years 1928 to 1938, at which time he defected, [redacted] was interviewed [redacted] during January 1951 by a Bureau agent *(U)* b7C
b7D

DECLASSIFIED BY 60290 AUC/BCE/MLT/vta
ON 11-15-2004

For background information [redacted] in the United States Soviet relief and propaganda organizations for the benefit of the Soviet Union. He was originally sent to America [redacted] Berlin, Germany, who was operating the [redacted] in Europe at the time. [redacted] was originally sent to the United States to reorganize the branch office [redacted] in the United States, and while in the United States organized other relief organizations for the benefit of the Soviet Union. He likewise was instrumental in organizing and operating organizations which were utilized strictly for propaganda purposes for the benefit of Russia. *(U)* b7C
b7D

While [redacted] was in the United States, he was frequently at the Communist Party headquarters in New York City where he met members of the Politburo, CP, USA, and other Communist Party functionaries. Through his association with these individuals he learned of the identities of other Communist Party members and their activities. *(U)*

An extra copy of this letter is being designated for the Bureau for inclusion in the Bureau file concerning [redacted] INTERNAL SECURITY (R)". Likewise, an extra [redacted] designated for the New [redacted] *whose criminality is not known since listed in the past* b7C
b7D
~~In reporting information attributed to [redacted] in any Bureau report, [redacted] should be designated by a confidential symbol as an informant who is believed to be reliable and who has furnished accurate information in the past.~~

cc: NY 105-1261

CLASS. BY *10/13/82*

REASON FOR *1-2.4.2*

DATE OF REVIEW *8-24-82*

ARS:EG
100-68282

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Letter to Director
NY 100-68282

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted] previously furnished the Bureau with information concerning AGNES SMEDLEY which has already been reported in instant case file. In addition to what he previously reported, he stated as follows: *CU*

b7C

b7D

"AGNES SMEDLEY was a school teacher coming from a very poor family of farmers in New Mexico. She had a great literary talent and she also wrote different books and novels. In her youth she married a refugee from India by the name of VIRENDRANATH CHATTOPADHAYA. The sister of her husband named Mrs. NAIDU had the same position as Mrs. ROOSEVELT in America. AGNES SMEDLEY became interested in Indian and colonial affairs through this marriage.

"She linked with the Communist Party in the early 1920's. For some reason or other she went to the Far East after getting contact with the Russian intelligence. She was actually initiated into the Chinese work when [redacted] the Comintern representative, and the Indian named ROY were staying in China in order to obtain control of the Nationalist Party known under the name of Kuomintang. It is my belief that ROY selected AGNES SMEDLEY in view of the recommendation of her husband for work in China. It was apparent that the Russians wanted to use the protection of her American passport in exploring conditions on such territories where Russian agents would have been in danger. *CU*

b7C

"She generally stayed in Shanghai from where she communicated through the Russian boats touching the Shanghai harbor with Vladivostok where, according to our knowledge, the Far Eastern center of the Russian intelligence was located during the 1920's and the beginning of the 1930's. *CU*

[redacted] received reports of AGNES SMEDLEY by medium of Moscow reports which were addressed to a place unknown to me on Russian territory. These reports were depicting mostly the terroristic rule of CHIANG KAI-SHEK, after his arrival in Shanghai in 1927. [redacted]

b7D

[redacted] a protest movement for the liberation of an allegedly Swiss trade union organizer who was caught in Shanghai in 1927 or thereabouts who went under the name of *CU*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Letter to Director
NY 100-68282

[] Later on I understood that he was not Swiss but of Polish origin and his connections with the trade union work were only occasional. He was a political agent of the Comintern in the territory under the control of CHIANG KAI-SHEK where he tried to organize an armed upheaval. AGNES SMEDLEY has sent permanent reports about the whereabouts [] after his detention and the dangers which she said menaced both his and his wife's lives. Incidentally, I might remark that into the campaign for the liberation of [] successful in drawing in by medium of Professor EINSTEIN, Senator BORAH, then of the Foreign Relations of the American Senate. Due to this intervention we liberated [] & U

b7C

"SMEDLEY has met Lord MARLEY during the anti-imperialist conference which was organized in Shanghai in 1932. From that time on she had apparent facility to go to British controlled territories. She was, according to my knowledge, a convinced Communist and as such a bonafide agent of the Soviet Union whose Machiavellian policies she was never able to see closely. SMEDLEY was pretty much in contact with everybody who had some position as a liberal in the United States. The persons I knew of being in intimate contact with SMEDLEY within the Communist Party of the USA were ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG and HARRISON GEORGE. ROGER BALDWIN of the American Civil Liberties Union was one of her liberal contacts but BALDWIN, in his capacity as head of the Civil Liberties Union, was interested in complaints coming up against the terroristic rule in China. This was not an intimate political contact. On the contrary, SMEDLEY was instructed to seek the cooperation of the American Civil Liberties Union in order to create a huge protest wave in America against CHIANG KAI-SHEK's rule. & U

"She was in touch with many people. AGNES SMEDLEY had a very high standing []
[] I had occasion to ascertain the great esteem she was held in by such people as [] the Russian intelligence and also []
[] the celebration of the anniversary of the Soviet revolution at the Soviet Embassy in Berlin. At that reception [] mentioned AGNES SMEDLEY as a mutual friend. This was in 1927. & U

b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Letter to Director
NY 100-68282

"I saw AGNES SMEDLEY in New York City in 1934 at the Hotel Seville. She was in New York for a long visit. GUNTHER STEIN was also at the Hotel Seville waiting for her. AGNES SMEDLEY, when I saw her in the Hotel Seville in 1934, referred to STEIN as her collaborator." *qu*

advised interviewing agent that he read in the review "Plain Talk" that a former Soviet spy in Tokyo, Japan named Dr. SORGE revealed in a statement that STEIN was working for the Soviet espionage service in Shanghai. *qu*

qu could furnish no further information other than what he reported previously to the Bureau and what is listed above concerning AGNES SMEDLEY.

b7C

b7D

b7C

b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, BALTIMORE

DATE: March 23, 1951

SUBJECT: AGNES SMEDLEY, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
Bufile 61-6580

Rerep of SA JAMES T. O'BRIEN, New York, 2/10/51.

b7C

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, Westminster, Maryland, upon interview on March 16, 1951, by SA's [redacted] and JOSEPH C. TRAINOR advised that he can furnish no information regarding D. BERENBERG or the Anti-Imperialistic League. He stated that the name BERENBERG sounds familiar but he cannot connect it with anything.

Mr. CHAMBERS recalled the organization known as the Anti-Imperialistic League in New York City, but stated that he cannot furnish any details concerning. He was under the impression that the League was disbanded prior to 1937.

CHAMBERS advised that the following persons may be able to furnish information concerning the matters mentioned above.



b7C

LOUIS BUDENZ

Mr. CHAMBERS advised that he does not know the addresses of the above individuals but believes that the New York Office is in possession of that information.

The desirability of contacting any or all of these individuals is being left to the discretion of the Bureau and New York. RUC

JCT:eeh
100-13036

cc: New York (100-68282)

RECORDED - 140
INDEXED - 140

MAR 29 1951

32

66 APR 3 1951

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-24-82 BY [signature]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: AGNES SMEDLEY, was;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bureau File No. 61-6580)

DATE: March 28, 1951

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF

10/13/62 JH

b7C

b7D

Rebulet March 23, 1951, which called attention to the fact that information concerning SMEDLEY, which was supplied by [redacted], was submitted by New York letter of March 1, 1950, other than in report form.

As you know, [redacted] was interviewed [redacted] by an agent of the New York Office and gave information concerning numerous individuals and organizations. In order that this voluminous information might be routed quickly and accurately to the appropriate case files both at the Bureau and in the field, the procedure was adopted of submitting the information by a series of letters to the Bureau under the caption of the individual or organization to which the information referred, with copies designated for the [redacted] case file at the Bureau and in this Office. This was the procedure followed in the SMEDLEY case. The information will, of course, be submitted in the near future in report form suitable for dissemination.

(U)

b7C

b7D

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ON 11-15-2004

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CLASS BY SP2/ELW/mef
REASON FOR 1.2.42
DATE OF REVIEW 8/24/82

UNRECORDED

RECORDED - 140

INDEXED - 140

EX-91

JTO:LE
100-6828

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

DATE: 11-15-2004
CLASSIFIED BY 60290 AUC/BCE/MLT/vta
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 3.3(1, 6) 11-15-2029

Assistant Attorney General
James M. McInerney

Director, FBI

AGNES SMEDLEY, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

CONFIDENTIAL

May 18, 1951

CONFIDENTIAL

CLASS. BY *Spik elu*
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW *8/25/92*

WNINTEL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

The following additional information concerning
captioned person is being furnished you for your information.

b2

The files of [] contained the following information
concerning Agnes Smedley, however, [the source of this information
and the reliability of the source is not known.] (U)

b2 These files show that she was directly and intimately
associated with the "notorious" Sailendra Nath Ghose in both
Hindu and Japanese propaganda activities. The files of [] also
reflected that Agnes Smedley was identified with the activities
of German as well as Russian propaganda agents in their efforts
to foment revolt in India. (U)

Information also was obtained in these files to the
effect that the Gilbert E. Roe mentioned as a reference by Smedley
in her passport application dated Jan 10, 1928 had in the past acted
as attorney for the Capital Friends of Freedom for India and was
also attorney for Smedley at the time she was indicted in the
Federal Court for the Southern District of New York in May, 1918
along with Ghose. They were indicted by a Federal Grand Jury,
accused of taking part in a Hindu revolutionary plot and of
attempting to defraud the President by representing themselves
to be accredited representatives of the Indian Nationalist
Party having headquarters in Tajore Castle, Calcutta. (U)

b2 The files of [] further reflected that the oath of the
Indian Nationalist Party was said to parallel in intensity and
bitterness the Sinn Fein oath. These files also indicated that
the Friends of Freedom for India were closely allied in this
country with the Friends of Irish Freedom, in many cases the
backers of both organizations being identical. The arrest of Smedley
and others at that time was called the most important development
"in recent months" in connection with a world-wide German plot
to cause trouble in India and thereby weaken British effectiveness
on the Western Front. (U)

b2 The files of [] also contained information on a card
dated December 27, 1922 which read as follows: (U)

(Note: [] Security Files of US Dept. of State
Records of Shanghai Municipal Police)

AJM:njf

CONFIDENTIAL

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S
AND FIDELITY
ADVISED BY
SLIP(S) OF
DATE 10/13/83

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"Soucky, August: German subject. Deported from Sweden in 1917, on being convicted of doing propaganda for the German Monarchist. Anarchist by conviction. Continually associated with Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman through a certain Mrs. Petroikos in November, 1921 who was identified as none other than Agnes Smedley, alias Alice; the British agitator in Berlin was in touch with Indian revolutionaries led by Chattanodkyaha's wife at this time." (U)

The source or reliability of this information is not known.

b2 Other information contained in files of [] from an (U)
b7C unknown source of unknown reliability reflected that the most active member of the Indian Revolutionary Movement and a close friend of Agnes Smedley was a man named [] who was appointed Chilean consul at Madras, India. (U)

(U) [] files also contained information dated June 6, 1923 which referred to Myrtle Smedley of San Diego, California as a sister of Agnes Smedley who, according to these files of [] was said to hold secret meetings at her house and also to maintain a post office service for Asiatic revolutionists. The files further reflected that Agnes Smedley was said to have started along this line of activity at Berkeley, California where meetings were held at the house of []
b2 These files also reflected that "evidently Miss Smedley was also
b7C directly associated with Alexander Berkman when the latter was on the Pacific Coast." (U)

The source of the above information is not known and therefore the reliability is also not known. The files of (U) [] did not identify Alexander Berkman. (U)

b2 The files of [] (U) also contained information dated January 11, 1937 which had been furnished to [] representative (U) by [] This information was as follows: (U)

b2 "Miss Smedley left Shanghai on August 18, 1936 when she vacated #2 Bearn Apartments, No. 96 Rue Marcel Tillot and made her way to Peiping by rail. In Peiping she was in touch with Edgar Snow for some time, afterwards leaving that town for Stan." (U)

Para 1, 74 Portions of Para 3-6 - 2 -
(U) per State LTR. undated received by FBI on
4.1.88 304-401mg

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The files of the Passport Division of the Department of State, reflected a letter which had been written by Agnes Smedley on August 8, 1930 which had been referred to the Department of State by [redacted]. The letter itself was to a person referred to in the salutation of the letter as "Dear E." Smedley requested E. to contact [redacted] and talk with him because of the fact that she felt that British Secret Service had sent a special request to the Canton police to watch her because, according to Smedley, they said she was not a journalist at all but a representative of the Communist International engaged in Communist propaganda. In this letter which [redacted] referred to the State Department, Smedley stated "I tell you presently that I am not engaged in any way in Communist agitation. I am of left opinions as you know but I do not hide the fact. I write and say what I think. Back of the whole thing stands the British Secret Service because they suspect I have something to do with India. I write constantly for the Indian Press. They want to get their clutches on me as they have on the Indian readers. I understand they are trying to force me out of China."

The letterhead of the letter by which [redacted] referred the letter of Agnes Smedley to the State Department indicated that [redacted] was one of the editors of the [redacted] Magazine at that time.

The files of [redacted] also reflected the following information received on May 3, 1939, from a source closely in touch with Hindu activities and considered reliable: X(U)

This source of [redacted] advised that Agnes Smedley's correct name is Agoo, and that she is of mixed parentage, mostly North American Indian and English although, according to this source, she very much resents the latter condition. Also, according to this source, Smedley is said to be a journalist and has had articles accepted. She was a close associate and "friend" of H. L. Gupto, well-known Hindu conspirator and agitator and is said to have lived with him. The source further informed [redacted] that Smedley has also been suspected of being an advocate of free love and had worked for and with Bajpai Rai for whom she furnished information and also did typing. For a while, she was a school teacher and supervisor at San Diego, California and was also in Los Angeles for a time. She also taught in a Mexican School for two years, and at one time, attended New York University. X(U)

Portions of Para 3, 4 (U) per State LTR Undated
Received by FBI on 4.1.38 sp4/wh/ing

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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b2

b7C

The files of [] also reflected information, which had been received from one of the representatives of [] to the effect that one [] American citizen attached to the Chinese Government as an Aviation Specialist, was in Sian during the latter part of 1936 and advised among other things that Agnes Smedley, an American citizen, had been broadcasting nightly in pro-Communist and anti-religious veins. (U)

The files of [] also contained the following information received from one of its representatives by letter dated January 3, 1937. This information consisted of two letters which had been sent by Miss Smedley from Sian through the American Express Company in Shanghai. One of the letters was addressed to [] "and the other to be forwarded to the American Berenberg." The content of the letter addressed to [] was as follows: (U)

b2

b7C

"Up to the present Lou En Lay (Chu En-Lai) meets only success, for the whole army of General Yang is on our side, the rest of the troops cannot be considered as being on our side but most of them are demoralized. The general situation in Shanghai is to be watched as well as the propaganda which must begin in full with the opening of war actions. It is necessary, absolutely, to exercise an influence by means of the propaganda on English public opinions which is at present the main factor in obtaining the necessary means for further development of actions. With this regard I rely upon the 'three G's and upon 'B'." (U)

The files of [] reflected that these initials were interpreted to mean: (U)

b2

1. Editor of the local magazine "Voice of China", M. Granich, with offices in the Far Eastern Publishing Company, 751 Bubbling Well Road.

2. Editor of Shanghai "Evening Post and Mercury", []

3. Well-known follower of Trotsky - []

b7C

The "3 G's" were interpreted in the above letter by Smedley to be M. Granich, [] It was believed that the "B" referred to is a person by the name of []

Reckerts (u) per State Corr. Undated
 removed by FBI on 4.1.88
 SP4 []

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The letter written by Smedley to Berenberg read as follows: *(u)*

b7C "Chu En-Lai and myself had a long conference here with the Moscow delegation and I confirm now my previous statement that Moscow will do nothing for the support of the Chinese Red Army. Stalin is playing here as well as in Spain--he will not support the foreign armies. [] is here as representative of the Habarousk military authorities and last week [] arrived from Dmitrieff, who stated that military ammunition is expected soon via []. Besides that--the Urga Depot has promised a certain number of planes but for the time being the Habarousk authorities have postponed their forwarding." *(u)*

b2 The files of [] also contained the following information dated January 21, 1937 which was furnished to a representative of [] *(u)*

"Main representative in China of the Anti-Imperialistic League, whose American Headquarters are located at 192 East 45th Street, New York City, the chief of the American branch is an American, D. Berenberg, whose organ is called the 'Worker's World'. *(u)*

"Some weeks ago Miss Smedley left Shanghai for the Peking-Tientsin area, where she got in touch with Edgar Snow, American correspondent who recently completed a tour of the Northwest. Snow helped Miss Smedley get in touch with representatives of the Chinese Communist Party in Sianfu and she went there upon the outbreak of trouble to advise union with the Chinese Soviet Government, and the organization of a 'national front'. The present administration in Sian gave Miss Smedley permission to use the radio for her propaganda work. The entire communistic work in Sian among the population and among the officials is governed mainly by foreign representatives of whom there are now five residents in the city, of various leftist organizations assisting the Comintern." *(u)*

"Miss Smedley is in touch with Shanghai representatives of the League in the following ways: *(u)*

b1 "1. She sends information as news to Reuter's Agency in Peiping, [] *(u)*

The latter sends this information [] *(u)*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

all paragraphs in last page state
the LTR limited period by
FOI was 4/1/88 split into 2 b. 7-D
where where brackets

~~Confidential~~ packets remain class per State Dept
 Undated LTR, Received by FBI on 4-1-55 Spelling 4/7/55

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b1 in the form of private correspondence either to [redacted]
 [redacted] in-care-of the American Express Company, (C)
 158 Kiukiang Road, or to private addresses agreed upon. (C)

b1 "2. A portion of the information is sent to
 Hankow in-care-of Gudzar Company, but methods used are unknown. b2
 This firm is closely connected with the [redacted]
 [redacted] presumably reaches the Soviet Embassy through b7C
 that source. (C)

(Note: [redacted] The above information furnished by [redacted] further
 reflected that in Sian, Agnes Smedley had been living with a
 Chinese and had assumed the name of Mrs. Si. (61-6580-181 pages 12-13)
 (Note: [redacted] Security files of US Dept. of State, [redacted] Records of [Shanghai
 Municipal Police] [redacted] of the New School for Social Research, (C)
 61 West 12th Street, New York City, was interviewed on May 2
 and 3, 1950, by Special Agents John W. Dooley and [redacted]
 [redacted] He stated that Agnes Smedley was "principally a name"
 as far as he is concerned, and that he does not think he has
 had more than three minutes conversation with her. He stated
 that she was never in the IFF although "Pacific Affairs" may
 have reviewed a book or article written by her. He said, while
 it was true that Alfred Kohlberg had implied in his letters,
 attacking individuals in the IFF that Smedley was one of the
 Institute's leading writers, this was not true. (U)

Alfred Kohlberg, 1 West 37th Street, New York City,
 on May 2, 1950, supplied to Special Agents [redacted]
 and [redacted] an undated clipping from a New York
 newspaper, possibly the now defunct "New York Sun," which is an
 article entitled "Anti-Chiang Rally is Piped Down." The story
 was to the effect that speakers at a street rally of the Com-
 mittee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy, while engaged in
 denouncing Chiang Kai-shek and American policy in China, had
 their loud-speaker system turned off by the police because they
 had no license. The story reflected that among the speakers
 were Eugene P. Connolly, American Labor Party Councilman from
 Manhattan; Agnes Smedley, author; Maude Russell, Executive
 Director of the Committee; and Marshal Feng-Yu-Hsiang, known
 as the "Christian General" of China. The Negro baritone, Paul
 Robeson, sang at the rally. (U)

[redacted] of Woodstock, New York, a Communist
 Party member and organizer until 1941, was interviewed on May 10,
 1950, by Special Agents [redacted] and William A. Flynn, Jr. (U)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[] stated that he had always regarded Smedley as a capable propagandist for the Red regime in China, but he did not know whether she was actually a member of the Communist Party, USA. He recalled that, while he was in Chicago, sometime during the period 1938 to 1942, he had met Smedley, and Smedley at that time also met Morris Childs, the District Organizer for the Communist Party. He recalled that he had last heard of Smedley a few years prior to the time of interview as residing at Yaddo, Saratoga Springs, New York. [] cautioned that he had great difficulty to avoid confusing Smedley with Anna Louise Strong, who also wrote books about China favoring the Red faction. b7C

61-6580-305 page 7 Q4

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MAY 11, 1951

URGENT

SAC, NEW YORK

AGNES SMEDLEY WAS. INTERNAL SECURITY DASH R.

BUREAU DESIRES YOU IMMEDIATELY REVIEW FILE AND REPORT ALL
UNREPORTED MATTER IN FORM APPROPRIATE FOR DISSEMINATION.

YOU ARE INSTRUCTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE STEPS TO COMPLETE
ALL REMAINING INVESTIGATION.

HOOVER

61-3580

AJM:VJF

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EX. DATE 8/24/84 BY SP4 CLK/BJG

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MAY 12 1951

MAY 11 12 42 PM '51
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8 JUN 13 1962

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

MAY 16 1951

134/p

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

D. M. Ladd

A. R. Belmont

April 23, 1961

DATE 8/24/82

222 157

INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS
ESPIONAGE - RSUMMARY:

To recommend that [redacted] author of "Eleven Years in Soviet Prison Camps," be interviewed.

DETAILS:

As set out in Mr. Nichols' memorandum of 4-20-61, Robert Morris, of the McGarran Committee, has advised that [redacted] author of "Eleven Years in Soviet Prison Camps," might have information on the Institute of Pacific Relations, since, according to Morris (1) she was a prisoner in a Soviet Concentration camp visited by Owen Lattimore, [redacted] and Henry Wallace, (2) she was the common-law wife of a Comintern agent in the Far East, (3) she has read letters which Agnes Smedley sent through the Comintern agency in Switzerland.

b7C

Bureau files are negative as to [redacted]. The Bureau has not as yet received a copy of her book, although it is on order.

b7C

A review of her book which appeared in the Chicago Tribune of 3-26-61 reflects that [redacted] was born in Belgium in [redacted] and in 1931 went to Berlin, where she became a Communist while studying medicine. "After the rise of Hitler, she went to Italy and in 1933 became a Swiss National." In 1937 she went to Russia and in that year was arrested, tried and sentenced to prison as a counter-revolutionist. She was released in 1948.

According to this review, [redacted] criticizes both Henry Wallace and Owen Lattimore in her book because they put out only information favorable to the Soviet Union in articles resulting from their trip to Siberia in 1944. She refers to Wallace's book, "Soviet Asia Mission," and Lattimore's articles in the December, 1944, issue of the National Geographic magazine entitled "New Road to Asia." Although this review details her criticism of Wallace and Lattimore, it does not state that these individuals visited the concentration camp in which [redacted] was an inmate.

b7C

cc - 61-6580

Attachment 2

RECORDED
MAY 11 1961
INITIALS AND STAMP

It is noted that [] did not accompany Wallace and Lattimore on this trip. It is further noted that the biographical data appearing in the aforementioned book review does not include information to the effect that [] was ever in the Far East.

b7C

ACTION:

[] will be interviewed to ascertain if she has any information concerning general Communist or Soviet espionage activities and to ascertain if she possesses any information relative to the Agnes Smedley letters. At the time of this interview she will be asked about her knowledge of the IPR. A teletype to Chicago to ascertain her address is attached. She will be interviewed when located.

CONFIDENTIAL

May 21, 1951

SAC, New York

Director, FBI

AGNES SMEDLEY, was
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

CLASSIFIED AND
EXTENDED BY *SP7m.c.s.*
REASON *EXTENSION*
FCIM, II, 2-2.4.2
DATE *10-1-91*
DECLASSIFICATION *10-1-87*

RECORDED - 50

EX-92

323

Returned herewith for correction are *four* copies of the report SA James T. O'Brien, 5-11-51. In general this report shows a lack of preparation and is unsuitable for dissemination outside the Bureau. As you are aware, reports in this case are widely disseminated and must, therefore, represent the best work of the Bureau in their preparation.

The first major error in this report is the failure to properly identify individuals and organizations mentioned therein. These errors are too numerous to warrant individual mention. In any Bureau report, that report must be written so that any outside individual could read the same and understand the contents. While many persons within the Bureau are familiar with the individuals incidentally named in the report, outside agencies and organizations must have the benefit of identifying data concerning each individual and organization incidentally mentioned.

While not error, since the reporting Agent has obviously followed a chronological sequence in reporting, it is believed that continuity and readability of this report will be improved by separating the material into topical headings. A suggested outline for this report is as follows:

Investigation to Confirm Espionage Activity

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Communist Party Membership

CP - USA
CP - China

(In this particular report the data will tend to prove non-membership in CP.)

Attitudes of CP Press Toward Smedley

Association with Other Organizations

(Use sub-headings for each organization and identify the organization)

Enclosures

RDG:jef

- Tolson
- Ladd
- Clegg
- Glavin
- Nichols
- Rosen
- Tracy
- Harbo
- Belmont
- Mohr
- Tele. Room

Classified by *SP7m.c.s.*
Declassify on *DATE*

CONFIDENTIAL

May 21

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Miscellaneous

In resubmitting this report it is further desired that the data on page 3 relating to Roger Baldwin and the American Civil Liberties Union be removed from the report and placed in a cover letter.

Further, Informants identified as [redacted] are improperly identified. Original sources must be shown. If original sources are not available in your files you should so state after citing the report or other communication on the informant pages of your report. ~~(U)~~

b2

b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

NY FILE NO. 100-68282 ESV

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE MAY 1 1951	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 4/1-30/51	REPORT MADE BY JAMES T. O'BRIEN
TITLE AGNES SMEDLEY, was			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: <p>b7D Reliable Informant states that SMEDLEY was linked with the CP in the early 1920s and worked for the Comintern in China. States she was selected for work with the Comintern by an Indian residing in Shanghai named [redacted] Informant states that as an [redacted] [redacted] received reports made by SMEDLEY forwarded from Russia. He believes she had a high standing in the Secret Department of the Comintern. Miscellaneous information tending to show pro-Communist sympathies of SMEDLEY during her residence in US set forth.</p> <p>- P -</p> <p>DETAILS: [Confidential Informant [redacted] who is believed to be reliable and who has furnished accurate information in the past,] furnished the following information:</p> <p>"AGNES SMEDLEY was a school teacher coming from a very poor family of farmers in New Mexico. She had a great literary talent and she also wrote different books and novels.</p>			CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY [redacted] REASON FOR EXTENSION [redacted] DATE OF REVIEW [redacted] DECLASSIFICATION [redacted] 10-1-91 #56.26/ b7C
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [Signature: Edward Schmitt] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE			DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES RECORDED - 50 SE - 22 INDEXED - 50 CONFIDENTIAL

NY 100-68282

"In her youth she married a refugee from India by the name of VIRENDRANATH CHATTOPADHAYA. AGNES SMEDLEY became interested in Indian and colonial affairs through this marriage. Q U

"She linked with the Communist Party in the early 1920s. For some reason or other she went to the Far East after getting contact with the Russian intelligence. She was actually initiated into the Chinese work when [redacted] the Comintern representative, and the Indian named [redacted] were staying in China in order to obtain control of the Nationalist Party known under the name of Kuomintang. It is my belief that [redacted] selected AGNES SMEDLEY in view of the recommendation of her husband for work in China. It was apparent that the Russians wanted to use the protection of her American passport in exploring conditions on such territories where Russian agents would have been in danger. Q U

"She generally stayed in Shanghai from where she communicated through the Russian boats touching the Shanghai harbor with Vladivostok where, according to our knowledge, the Far Eastern center of the Russian intelligence was located during the 1920s and the beginning of the 1930s. Q U

[redacted] These reports were depicting mostly the terroristic rule of CHIANG KAI-SHEK, after his arrival in Shanghai in 1927. [redacted]

[redacted] the task to create a protest movement for the liberation of an allegedly Swiss trade union organizer who was caught in Shanghai in 1927 or thereabouts who went under the name of [redacted] Later on I understood that he was not Swiss but of Polish origin and his connections with the trade union work were only occasional. He was a political agent of the Comintern in the territory under the control of CHIANG-KAI-SHEK where he tried to organize an armed upheaval. AGNES SMEDLEY has sent permanent reports about the whereabouts of [redacted] after his detention and the dangers which she said menaced both his and his wife's lives. Incidentally, I might remark that into the campaign for the liberation of [redacted] were successful in drawing in by medium of Professor EINSTEIN, Senator BORAH, then of the Foreign Relations of the American Senate. Due to this intervention we liberated [redacted]

NY 100-68282

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5/17/57
went to see
idg

"SMEDLEY had met Lord MARLEY during the anti-imperialist conference which was organized in Shanghai in 1932. From that time on she had apparent facility to go to British controlled territories. She was, according to my knowledge, a convinced Communist and as such a bonafide agent of the Soviet Union whose Machiavellian policies she was never able to see closely. SMEDLEY was pretty much in contact with everybody who had some position as a liberal in the United States. The persons I knew of being in intimate contact with SMEDLEY within the Communist Party of the USA were ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG and HARRISON GEORGE. ROGER BALDWIN of the American Civil Liberties Union was one of her liberal contacts but BALDWIN, in his capacity as head of the Civil Liberties Union, was interested in complaints coming up against the terroristic rule in China. This was not an intimate political contact. On the contrary, SMEDLEY was instructed to seek the cooperation of the American Civil Liberties Union in order to create a huge protest wave in America against CHIANG KAI-SHEK's rule. U

LA should
8 files

"She was in touch with many people. AGNES SMEDLEY had a very high standing in the Secret Department of the Comintern. I had occasion to ascertain the great esteem she was held in by such people as MIRONOV, a big man of the Russian intelligence and also of the Secret Department of the Comintern. I met MIRONOV at the celebration of the anniversary of the Soviet revolution at the Soviet Embassy in Berlin. At that reception MIRONOV mentioned AGNES SMEDLEY as a mutual friend. This was in 1927. U

b2 "I saw AGNES SMEDLEY in New York City in 1934 at the Hotel Seville. She was in New York for a long visit. GUNTHER STEIN was also at the Hotel Seville waiting for her. AGNES SMEDLEY, when I saw her in the Hotel Seville in 1934, referred to STEIN as her collaborator." U

With reference to GUNTHER STEIN, mentioned above, [Confidential Informant of known reliability] has (U) supplied transcripts of official records of the Japanese Government showing that STEIN was a member of a Soviet espionage ring operating in Japan during the years 1936 and 1937. U

per army LTR dtd 3/30/53 portion of 12th reg
584 sub reg 620.13

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NY 100-68282

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The following is a summary of information not previously reported which has been made available to the New York Office by the Bureau:

Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, furnished the following information: (U)

b2

"AGNES SMEDLEY has also been known as BIRD and PETROIKOS. This woman is an immigrant, born in 1892, and was a member of the following organizations:

Friends of the USSR
Protection Committee For Noullens
Hindustan Association
All-Chinese Labor Federation
China League For Civil Rights

(U)

"She arrived in Shanghai from Berlin in May, 1929, as a correspondent for the 'Frankfurter Zeitung.' SMEDLEY worked for the Western Division of the Third International, and, reportedly, financed the local Indian community in Shanghai (statement confirmed by the S. M. P.). SMEDLEY'S main job was to supervise the local Communist labor organizations, for which job she received her orders directly from Comintern Headquarters in Moscow. While working at various places in China, SMEDLEY was connected with the Chinese Red Army, and wrote a book entitled 'The Red Army in China' in the English language. In 1935, this book was published in Moscow, after having been translated into Russian. From Shanghai, AGNES SMEDLEY traveled to Moscow, where she resided for several years with a lady friend who was Editor of the 'Moscow News' (English language publication). (U)

not proper to
p. 22

Confidential Informant [] of unknown reliability, supplied the following information: (U)

b2

"AGNES SMEDLEY was one of many, well-known individuals who was listed as an American author member who served on the 1923 staff of International Union of Revolutionary writers in issuing its official organ, 'International Literature'.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-68282

"At the first meeting of the League of American Writers, acting through its National Council, AGNES SMEDLEY was listed as one of the individuals attending the meeting. It was known to be affiliated officially with the International Union of Revolutionary Writers.

"AGNES SMEDLEY was listed as one of the contributors of articles and stories to the 'Clipper' which periodical was published from August to October, 1941, then suspended without explanation."

b2

Confidential Informant [] of unknown reliability supplied the following information:

File 6
b7C "Mrs. AGNES SMEDLEY, a notorious member of a Pan-Pacific Labour Secretariat and local correspondent of various German socialistic newspapers, returned to Shanghai a few days ago and is residing at Number 70-72 Rue Grouchy, French Concession, Shanghai. She was traveling throughout China for the purpose of investigating 'foreign oppression of the Chinese' which she will report in various papers in Germany and USSR. Mrs. SMEDLEY has no husband and is living with a Chinese named [] who poses as her secretary. Mrs. SMEDLEY is a close friend of notorious Comrade EARL BROWDER, an American Communist and leader of Pan-Pacific labor activity. She is also in touch with Comrade and [] American Communists who visited Shanghai last year and are reported to be in Peiping at present."

b2 Confidential Informant [] of known reliability supplied the following information:

Per Treasury Ltr dtd 3/16/53
"Mr. J. VINCENT, a Swiss lawyer, arrived in Shanghai, on or about February 15, 1932. He pretends that he came to China as the legal representative of the NOULENS' family. Later it was found that VINCENT really was sent to China by Comrade MUNTZENBERG, a notorious German Communist and the General Secretary of 'Mejrabcom' (International Labor Aid). Since coming to Shanghai, VINCENT has had several meetings with Comrade WISCH and Mrs. AGNES SMEDLEY."

b2 Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, supplied the following information:

NY 100-68282

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b1

The January 29, 1937 issue of the "Daily Worker" contained an item captioned, "A Warning Regarding News From China". The article was signed by EARL BROWDER, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, and stated: "The appearance in the Capitalist Press of sensational stories from China regarding AGNES SMEDLEY, connected up with references to the Chinese Communist Party, makes it necessary to warn the American Public that Miss SMEDLEY is a free-lance journalist, who has not in the past, and does not now work under the direction of the Communist Party, or represent it in any way, neither in China nor in the United States."

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Confidential Informant [redacted] of unknown reliability supplied the following information:

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"[redacted] founder and honorary chairman of the American Committee For Relief and Education of Russian Refugee Children, was described as a fraud and under fraudulent pretenses obtained large sums of money from wealthy families in the United States. This woman was also described as being the ringleader of a group of Russians for the furtherance of Russian policies in New York City. AGNES SMEDLEY was alleged to be a very active member of the [redacted] Group. An article written by SMEDLEY appeared in the 'New York Herald Tribune', October 3, 1937, dated Shanghai, China."

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An article in the "Daily Worker" for May 4, 1937, captioned, "SMEDLEY Is Not A Member Of Chinese Party", reads

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as follows: "The press in China and in the United States of America has published many stories regarding AGNES SMEDLEY, the American writer, stating among other things that she is organically connected with the Communist Party of China. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China wished to officially announce that Miss SMEDLEY has no organic connection with the Communist Party of China."

On August 27, 1942, [redacted] of the "National Republic Magazine", furnished photostatic material consisting of clippings from newspapers and other publications.

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One of these clippings, which bears the pencil notation 5/19/37, was a United Press dispatch, dateline at Yennanfu, China, taken from an unidentified newspaper. This article states that "Nearly penniless, ill and harassed by political enemies, AGNES SMEDLEY, 45, writer, daughter of a Missouri farm family, today was waging a grim battle against 'powerful interests' which seek the withdrawal of her American citizenship.

"The 'powerful interests', which Miss SMEDLEY declines to name, demand the State Department withdraw her citizenship on grounds she is a member of the Chinese Communist Party and a 'Red agitator'. The charges are being investigated by American consular authorities in Shanghai."

The article states that Miss SMEDLEY made a statement denying membership in the Communist Party or the Red Army or of being adviser to the Chinese Soviets, but admitting that she was a Communist sympathizer.

Also included in this material was an article by LEWIS GANNETT entitled, "AGNES SMEDLEY - Her Life With The Chinese Reds." A notation indicates that this article appeared in the "Washington Post" for July 1, 1930. The article gives a brief biographical sketch of SMEDLEY and is devoted mainly to a review of her book "China Fights Back". The article states, "Her previous books on China were written in Shanghai; though filled with a passion for the extraordinary feats of China's Red Armies, they were stories told at secondhand. This book is first-hand stuff, the diary of a participant and of a partisan. . . . This is the story of that Eighth Route Army which was China's Red Army, the enemy of the 'republic.'"

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The magazine, "Asia", of February, 1938, contained an article, entitled, "The Passing of the Chinese Soviets", by NYM WALES. The following is quoted from this article:

110 "Through a small hole in the paper window at which I occasionally watch the life in the courtyard, I can see my husky bodyguard from the O.G.P.U. fingering his new Kuomintang cap in gingerly fashion, rubbing the bourgeois blue-and-white enamel symbol. No doubt he is thinking of the tattered old cloth Red Star that he wore from Kiangsi on the Long March and preserved with his own loving fingers when it became unrecognizable. But the Red Star is no longer visible on the once Soviet horizon. Even CHU TEH wears a Kuomintang cap. And AGNES SMEDLEY too! The whole Chinese Red Army is now clothed in regulation Kuomintang uniforms supplied by Nanking. It has not even a name but only a number like all other armies under the central government; it is the Eighth Route Army of the National Revolutionary Army of China."

Confidential Informant [] of known reliability made available the February, 1948 "Monthly Bulletin" issued by the National Women's Commission, Communist Party. The bulletin makes reference to AGNES SMEDLEY'S book "Battle Hymn of China", which describes the celebration by the Womens National Salvation Association attached to the Chinese Red Army behind Japanese lines on March 8, 1938.

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The "Daily Worker" for January 3, 1939, carried an article stating that beginning January 22, 1939, the "Sunday Worker" would be improved and that the Magazine Section in the future would feature articles by outstanding writers such as AGNES SMEDLEY and others.

The "German American", a German language publication in New York City, which was the official organ of the German American Emergency Conference, stated in the second issue dated June, 1942, that the aims of the publication were to be "the destruction of Nazism and Fascism throughout the world and complete liberation of the German people from the Nazi yoke." In this issue was also a statement which called for the "unity of all anti-Nazis regardless of political opinion or religious belief." AGNES SMEDLEY was a contributor to the October, 1943 issue of this publication.

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On October 26, 1941, one CARROLL LUNT spoke on "The Far Eastern Crisis" over a CBS program originating from Radio Station KNX. One of the other speakers on this program was AGNES SMEDLEY. On August 11, 1942, [redacted] of the "Los Angeles Daily News", furnished the following information which he received from AGNES SMEDLEY, Rural Route 2, Box 148C, Ojai, California:

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"CARROLL LUNT is broadcasting over Radio Station KMPC and KPAS at 8:15 P. M. several nights a week. He has lectured in the United States for sometime on Sino-Japanese relations, having as his theory that China began the war and that the Chinese were anti-foreign and, therefore, America had nothing to expect from China should it be victorious."

Miss SMEDLEY also stated that she had once debated with LUNT over the air and had twice challenged his viewpoint at other meetings in Los Angeles. She was certain that she had heard LUNT was a [redacted] whom she stated was "the notorious Japanese agent."

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[redacted] Program Director at KNX and CBS, Hollywood, California, advised that on October 26, 1941, CARROLL LUNT spoke extemporaneously on the Far Eastern question with AGNES SMEDLEY, former correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian". LUNT took the position that Japan was a strong nation and was of the opinion that it would injure the chances of the Allies if arms were sent to the Far East to fight Japan, thus depriving England and Russia. He suggested that after Germany and the Axis were taken care of that the Japanese matter would take care of itself.

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SMEDLEY took the position that Japan should be strictly opposed by the United States and that the United States should accept no terms except the withdrawal of Japan from China and said that if Japan would not withdraw, the United States should use force of arms; that Japan could be eliminated by the "bombing of her matchwood cities" in a very short time.

[redacted] University Club, Los Angeles, stated that CARROLL LUNT and AGNES SMEDLEY appeared as speakers at a session of the Book Review Meeting at this Club on September 24, 1941. She stated that AGNES SMEDLEY showed a decided disapproval of LUNT, whom she believed to be a Japanese propagandist.

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[redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability advised that MAXIM LIEBER, 545 Fifth Avenue, New York City, maintained an account with the [redacted] [redacted], Milford, New Jersey. The records of this bank show that on February 2, 1943, a check in the amount of \$500.00 was deposited to the credit of this account. The deposit ticket contained a notation as follows: "For AGNES SMEDLEY: 'A Few Things You Should Know About Asia' from McCall's (Red Book)."

On August 30, 1943, AGNES SMEDLEY was interviewed by Bureau Agents at New York City. She advised that CARROLL LUNT was openly pro-Japanese and that shortly before Pearl Harbor, LUNT had participated in a round table discussion of the Women's University Club, Los Angeles, at which time he advocated the Japanese control of China.

WILLIAM SOSKIN, President of Howell, Soskin Publishing Company, New York City, stated his company had published a book entitled, "America's Role In Asia", written by HARRY PAXTON HOWARD.

[redacted] stated he had heard a report [redacted] book reviewer for the "New York Herald Tribune", that [redacted] had a questionable background in China prior to his coming to the United States, according to information which [redacted] had received from AGNES SMEDLEY, a journalist and author who had spent considerable time in China prior to Pearl Harbor. [redacted] stated that [redacted] was believed to have made an independent investigation of his own concerning [redacted] and was believed to have found SMEDLEY'S remarks unfounded.

[redacted] stated that AGNES SMEDLEY is Communistically inclined, having, on numerous occasions, written books sympathetic to the Communist cause in China. It was [redacted] opinion that SMEDLEY, if she was not a member of the Communist Party, was at least a "fellow traveler."

[redacted] made available a file maintained by his office concerning [redacted] which contained a book entitled, "America's Role in Asia", by TYLER BENNETT. This review stated, "His book tends toward the muck-raking side; there are no heroes with the possible exception of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen and the Chinese Communists."

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The file also contained a letter from [] to [] wherein [] stated, after having been told by [] of SMEDLEY'S accusations against her, "It occurs to me that as Waung Ching-Wei has declared war on the United States, to accuse me of being a Waung agent, means to accuse me of being an enemy agent. If added AGNES has put this in writing, it seems to me that I have a perfect case for a criminal libel suit....She hasn't a thing excepting my contributions to the 'Tribune' some years ago. She may know that I worked in T'ang's office for a while, but I doubt if she knows even that [] ...of which I am informing you quite confidentially."

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Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised as follows: (U)

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"At a meeting of Branch 370, King Co. of the CP (State of Washington) on January 13, 1944, [] Literature Director of the Branch, urged that the members present buy a pamphlet entitled 'Battle Hymn of China' by AGNES SMEDLEY." (U)

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, in an article in "The Worker", captioned "International Women's Day", stated: "AGNES SMEDLEY tells in 'Battle Hymn of China' of an International Women's Day celebration she attended among them (the Guerilla fighters of China) behind, or more correctly inside, the Japanese lines, led by the Women's National Salvation Association."

Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised as follows:

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[] of the Abraham Lincoln School and allegedly a member of the CPA, said that [] was invited to attend a meeting of the School on March 19, 1944, honoring AGNES SMEDLEY, author of 'Battle Hymn of China', who was appearing in Chicago under the auspices of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. Persons invited to the School meeting included several members of the International Workers Order and a number of friends of the School, several of whom were identified as alleged members of the CPA or Communist sympathizers." (U)

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WILLIAM L. PATTERSON, of Chicago, stated that on March 26, 1944, the North Side American-Soviet Friendship Committee would meet and have a book review of AGNES SMEDLEY'S "Battle Hymn of China".

Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised as follows:

"[] of the American Youth for Democracy was trying to organize a rally to observe World Youth Week of Monday, March 27, 1944. [] stated that she desired to get in touch with AGNES SMEDLEY and have her appear on the program."

Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised as follows:

"AGNES SMEDLEY, war correspondent and author, was the speaker at a meeting of the Rochester Forum League held at the Powers Hotel on Sunday Evening, April 2, 1944. The Rochester Forum League is a Sunday Evening Forum sponsored by the Professional Group of the Rochester Community Club, the Communist Party organization in Rochester, New York."

Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised that [] while residing at the home of BERTOLT BRECHT, had received a communication from AGNES SMEDLEY, Yaddo, Saratoga Springs, New York. [] was identified as a Danish writer, author of "This Dangerous Age", who, in November, 1943, visited in the home of HANS EISLER, brother of GERHART EISLER. She was also on the Advisory Board of the Anti-Nazi Student Committee of New York City, a German Communist organization.

Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised as follows:

"Miss AGNES SMEDLEY, 6526 Selma Avenue, Hollywood, California, was to receive the Russian publication, 'Voks', 5 and 6."

Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised on August 1, 1944, that SMEDLEY was one of the

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collaborators of the magazine "Freies Deutschland", which is published in Mexico. The purpose of the magazine is said to be to furnish an organ in which all anti-Nazi and anti-Fascist Germans can voice their opinions in a concentrated effort to crush the Nazi regime. (U)

Volume 90, Part 10 of the Appendix to the Congressional Record contained an extension of remarks of Honorable JOHN S. GIBSON of Georgia, in the House of Representatives, September 6, 1944. The following is quoted from this source:

"On October 29, I brought to the attention of the House a very ugly attack made on the South by one AGNES SMEDLEY.... At the time I made this address before the House, I did not have any information whatever on AGNES SMEDLEY as an individual.... I want to impart.... some information that I have received with regard to her which I have every reason to presume to be the truth.

"I learned that she is a regular contributor, and has been for the past 15 years, to the 'New Masses', which is an official organ of the CP in the US. I learned further that she is a contributor to the 'Daily Worker', also an official organ of the CP. I further learned that she was an artist for the magazine known as 'Fight' which was the official publication of the American League for Peace and Democracy, which organization has been found to be a Communist front by Attorney General BIDDLE and the Dies Committee.

"In the year 1936, she sent greetings and was sponsor of a banquet given in honor of MOTHER BLOOR, so-called first lady of the CP in the US.

"She is the author of many books which portray the glory of the CP and its great cause. She was the author of 'Short Stories from China', which was published in Moscow in 1935. She was the author of 'China's Red Army Marches', in which she described in glowing language how the Reds with people other than whites had overcome the whites in revolutions. She pictures the great benefits received from Communist revolutions. It is quite significant that ROBERT MORSS-LOVETT, whose Communistic affiliations and activities have been subjects of concern to the membership of this House, which by vote prohibited any further funds being paid

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party at the [] home a Lieutenant [] a young flyer who was shot down over Communist China. (U)

Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised that on April 21, 1945, [] of the magazine "Amerasia", stated that she had placed an order for three copies of "Battle Hymn of China" by AGNES SMEDLEY. (U)

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When [] was arrested on the night of June 6, 1945 in company with [] and others and charged with theft of secret United States Government documents, he had among his effects a list of names including that of AGNES SMEDLEY, Yaddo, Saratoga Springs, New York.

Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised that [] of the Communist Political Association of Buffalo, had remarked that he heard one AGNES SMEDLEY speak on the Chinese situation, and stated that it appears that the policy toward Chinese Communists had changed because of the State Department.

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[] suggested that the Communist Political Association should telegraph to General STILLWELL urging him to take part in revoking this policy. (U)

Confidential Informant [] of unknown reliability advised that [] one of these arrested on charges of theft of secret government documents in the Amerasia case, had stated in a biography which he forwarded to a publishing house, that he had made a study of the works of AGNES SMEDLEY. (U)

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Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised that on September 21, 1945, AGNES SMEDLEY sent a communication to [] one of the three Communist Chinese delegates to the San Francisco Conference. On this date, [] was residing at [] (U)

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The following item was in the October, 1945 issue of "Freies Deutschland" (Free Germany) Mexico City, page 29: "AGNES SMEDLEY, the great American who is so well

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"informed on China has just completed a book, 'The Life and Times of Chuh Teh'. The work presents a history of the revolutionary movement in China during the last 60 years and is based on the life of General Chu, who furnished AGNES SMEDLEY with most of the details."

"Diario Popular", a Communist labor daily newspaper, Montevideo, Uruguay, for November 4, 1945, contained an article on Page 3 entitled, "Formation and Decay of Kuomintang", by AGNES SMEDLEY.

Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised that AGNES SMEDLEY was one of many who endorsed a publication known as "Descubrimientos en Mexico" (Discoveries in Mexico) by EGON ERWIN KISCH. (U)

Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised that while he was in CPA Headquarters, [] and [] were discussing the possibilities of obtaining AGNES SMEDLEY to sit on the platform the night WILLIAM Z. FOSTER spoke in Buffalo. (U)

Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised as follows: (U)

"On January 26, 1947, AGNES SMEDLEY was scheduled to lecture before the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship. Her topic was to be 'American and Soviet Far Eastern Policy'. SMEDLEY recently returned from China. Her best book seller was stated to be 'The Battle Hymn of China', and is one of the key sources of information on that explosive area. [] an employee of the above organization, introduced AGNES SMEDLEY as the 'fighting woman in China'". (U)

Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised as follows:

"On March 12, 1947, [] Director of the Samuel Adams School, contacted [] Trustee of the School, and invited [] to attend a reception to AGNES SMEDLEY being given by the Samuel Adams School." (U)

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Confidential Informant [] of unknown reliability, advised as follows:

"A Chinese Communist Army propaganda officer, when speaking before a number of the resident Methodist Mission pupils, Changli, China, on May 19, 1947, after the Chinese Communist Eighth Route Army took over part of Changli and the adjacent Methodist Mission, explained the objectives of the Communist Eighth Route Army. He said that the aim of this Army was to free the people of China from the imperialism of the Chiang Kai Shek Regime. He said that China has been freed from the Japanese, only to become victims of American imperialism, but that there are some good Americans, such as EDGAR SNOW and AGNES SMEDLEY." (U)

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[] furnished the following information:

"AGNES SMEDLEY appeared on the combined list of sponsors for the Civil Rights Congress, National Conference, scheduled in Chicago, November 21 to 23, 1947."

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Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised as follows: (U)

"The Board of Trustees of the Samuel Adams School for Social Studies, Boston, Massachusetts, after being included by the Attorney General of the United States on the list of organizations coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835, issued a letter on December 15, 1947, which indicates the attitude assumed by the School with respect to its inclusion on this list. In their letter, the Board of Trustees pointed out that during its short existence the Samuel Adams School had made a notable contribution to the level of general education and their students and the public had been privileged to hear and meet personally such notable persons as AGNES SMEDLEY, among many others."

According to an article appearing in the column of ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, in January, 1948, ANNA LOUISE STRONG

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was a principal speaker at a conference on "American Policy in China and the Far East". This conference was followed by a two-day session at the Roosevelt Hotel, in which AGNES SMEDLEY was to participate.

b7C The "Daily Worker" of April 7, 1948, advised that AGNES SMEDLEY would be interviewed by [redacted] over the Mutual Network at 9:30 P. M., April 7, 1948. The program was sponsored by the CIO United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, and was announced by the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy.

The same issue of the "Daily Worker" contained an article stating that the arrest of PABLO MARUDA, a Chilean Senator and "world famous poet", was protested in a letter directed to the President of Chile signed by a number of persons including AGNES SMEDLEY.

The "New York Post-Home News" of May 10, 1948, contained a full page ad, entitled "Speak Up Today Or Lose Everything Tomorrow", published over the name of the Civil Rights Congress, New York City. Among the listed sponsors of the Civil Rights Congress appeared the name of AGNES SMEDLEY.

The August 15, 1948 issue of the "Demokratische Post", a German publication in Mexico City, Mexico, contained an article entitled, "Fight For Peace Just Begun", which reads as follows: "Friends, on this fifth anniversary of the founding of your paper, I wish to extend my fraternal greetings and express my admiration for your untiring and ceaseless struggle against Fascism and for democracy. As we all know, Fascism was not destroyed with the defeat of Nazi Germany, nor was peace established. In truth, it seems that the real fight is only beginning. May your paper continue to exist and do its share in the anti-war struggle." AGNES SMEDLEY, Palisades, Rockland County, New York.

AGNES SMEDLEY was one of the signers of a petition which was described in an article appearing in the "Daily Worker" for October 18, 1948, entitled, "34 Notables Sign A Petition For JAFRC Eleven".

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The October 5, 1948 issue of the "China Digest", in an article entitled, "A Former G. I. in China Writes", by JIMMY Z. ~~W~~IMPERLEY, stated that Miss AGNES SMEDLEY was a regular speaker at Shanks Village, Rockland County, New York. The article stated that Miss SMEDLEY'S talks dealt with China.

The November 16, 1948 issue of the "Daily Worker", in a statement released through the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, called for the reestablishment of cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union. Among the persons who signed this statement was AGNES SMEDLEY.

Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised as follows:

[] while discussing a Soviet reception held in November, 1948, and which she attended, remarked that she met SMEDLEY, a Chinese writer among others. She further remarked that she and AGNES SMEDLEY spoke to Ambassador A. S. ~~P~~ANYUSHKIN, and then they were slipped back to make way for Attorney General CLARK and his wife." (U)

Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, (U) advised as follows:

"An individual believed to be [] discussed with [], wife of [] member of the Communist Party, Denver, Colorado, the writings of EDGAR SNOW and AGNES SMEDLEY concerning China. Both agreed they were sympathetic towards the Chinese Communists, though they did not know for sure whether these people were actually members of the Communist Party."

Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, (U) advised as follows:

"The names AGNES SMEDLEY, author, Rockland County, New York, appears on a list of names entitled, 'Partial List of Committee Members'. Her name also appears as one of those who signed a petition to President Truman urging abolition of Jim Crow 'Silver-Gold' discrimination in the Panama Canal Zone."

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Confidential informant of known reliability,
advised as follows:

"O. JOHN ROGGE in a speech at the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace held March 25-27, 1949 at New York City mentions the name of AGNES SMEDLEY and refers 'Injustice on one side is matched by injustice on the other. The injustice to AGNES SMEDLEY by the United States is matched by the injustice to ANNA LOUISE STRONG by the Soviet Union.' (U)

"At the writing and publishing panel of this convention, AGNES SMEDLEY was one of the speakers who received three minutes and her speech dealt with China." (U)

The pamphlet entitled "Alert", Issue #72, lists AGNES SMEDLEY as an initiative sponsor of the Committee for Free Political Advocacy.

A mimeographed pamphlet of the "Call to Paris World Peace Congress" states that AGNES SMEDLEY was one of a number of American sponsors.

ANNA LOUISE STRONG advised that AGNES SMEDLEY has written some extremely good books on China. She stated that she has run across SMEDLEY in China and also met her in the United States but not recently. STRONG stated that she does not believe SMEDLEY is a Communist because in her opinion SMEDLEY does not have a disciplined personality and the Communist, therefore, would not want her. SMEDLEY is a very emotional journalist. "She gets terribly fond of the Chinese Communists, and then something happens and she does not like them". STRONG stated it is her personal opinion that SMEDLEY is not a Communist Party member.

On April 27, 1949, the "Daily Worker" carried an article written by ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, which stated that "many sterling fighters for civil rights such as . . . AGNES SMEDLEY . . . and others are today associated with the Civil Rights Congress."

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

The Confidential Informants mentioned in the report of SA JAMES T. O'BRIEN, dated **MAY 11 1951** at New York, N. Y., are identified as follows:

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Deleted [redacted] Information was obtained by SA A. ROBERT SWANSON.

- IDA, Far East Command.
- [redacted] Report, dated December 15, 1947, which consists of data translated from Nazi Gestapo files in China.
- Report of SA JAMES G. FINDLAY, 7/17/42, Los Angeles, entitled "LEAGUE OF AMERICAN WRITERS, INTERNAL SECURITY - C".

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- Memorandum #1, March 15, 1931, from the United States Treasury Attache, Shanghai, China, to the Commissioner of Customs, New York City.
- Letter of July 9, 1934 to Director from Treasury Department, forwarding a letter from Treasury Attache, Shanghai, China.
- Report of SA WILLIAM W. WELTE, Washington, D. C., 2/15/45, captioned "FRANCIS EUGENE WALDRON, was; INTERNAL SECURITY - C", which states the information was originally received by the Bureau from a reliable foreign source.

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[redacted] Information obtained 10/23/37 by SA J. A. MURPHY, New York City.

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[redacted] Milford, New Jersey.

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- Mail cover. See report of SA [redacted] [redacted] Los Angeles, 6/6/44, entitled, "FREE GERMAN ACTIVITIES IN THE LOS ANGELES AREA, INTERNAL SECURITY - R".
- Office of Censorship report, July 1, 1944.
- United States Censorship report, August 1, 1944.

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- Report of SA [redacted] 6/28/45, Boston, entitled "THE SAMUEL ADAMS SCHOOL, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, INTERNAL SECURITY - C".

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- Memo from Boston to the Director, 7/11/45 re [redacted] ET AL, ESPIONAGE - R".

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- Mail cover on [redacted] t,
New York City temporary residence
of [redacted]
- Report of [redacted] dated 11/8/45
at Mexico City.

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- Report of SA [redacted]
3/24/47, Chicago, entitled "CHICAGO
COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP
INTERNAL SECURITY - C".
- Report of SA [redacted] 7/1/47,
Boston, entitled, "THE SAMUEL
ADAMS SCHOOL, INTERNAL SECURITY - C".
- Report by [redacted] in
regard to treatment given to Mission
members by Chinese Communists
in May, 1947 at Changli, received
from the State Department, 10/10/47.

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- Bureau Informant [redacted]
- Report of SA [redacted]
11/30/48. Boston, entitled, "[redacted]
[redacted] aka; INTERNAL SECURITY
C".

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- Washington Informant [redacted]
- Denver Informant [redacted]
- Confidential Informant [redacted] Washington
Field Office.

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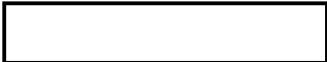
ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Continued)

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Report of SA  New York, 4/22/49, entitled, NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE ARTS, SCIENCES AND PROFESSIONS, INTERNAL SECURITY - C".

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LEADS

NEW YORK

At New York, N. Y.

* Will interview the following Informants of the New York Office for all information they possess concerning SMEDLEY: ~~C~~ (U)



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* Will obtain background information on IRVING A. ISAACS and S. SIDNEY SMITH of the firm of SMITH & ISAACS, attorneys, 527 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

REFERENCE: Report of SA JAMES T. O'BRIEN,
2/10/51, New York.

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AMERICAN CHINA POLICY ASSOCIATION, INC.

1 WEST 37TH STREET
NEW YORK 18, NEW YORK

17700

President
WILLIAM LOEB

May 28, 1951

TELEPHONE:
WISCONSIN 7-8477

Vice Presidents
GERALDINE FITCH
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DR. BENEDICT J. DUFFY, JR.
HON. GEORGE H. EARLE
MAX EASTMAN
REV. JAMES W. FIFIELD, JR.
* GERALDINE FITCH
* VARIAN FRY

REV. J. C. JENSEN
LOIS BUTLER JENSEN
REAR ADMIRAL I. C. JOHNSON
REP. J. LEROY JOHNSON
REV. WILLIAM R. JOHNSON
REP. WALTER H. JUDD
* REV. WILLIAM C. KERNAN
LUCIAN S. KIRTLAND

* IRENE KUHN
* WILLIAM LOEB
* EDNA LONIGAN
REV. DANIEL A. LORD, S.J.
CLARE BOOTHE LUCE
DR. FRANK L. MELENEY
* EMMA DeLONG MILLS
MRS. VICTOR MORAWETZ
HON. JAMES R. NOLEN

* REV. RONALD NORRIS, C.P.
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JOHN S. POTTER
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A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
DR. LELAND REX ROBINSON
DEAN WILLIAM F. RUSSELL
MRS. JOSEPH SCHUMPETER
DR. CHARLES ERNEST SCOTT
DR. AURA SEVERINGHAUS
MARGARET PROCTOR SMITH

* WILLIAM H. SMYTH
* BENJAMIN STOLBERG
* DR. FRED J. TOOKER
* ASHLEY L. TOTTEN
* FRED A. UTLEY
DR. DONALD D. VAN SLYKE
LOUIS WALDMAN
DR. JEROME P. WEBSTER
* DR. MAURICE WILLIAM

* Executive Committee

The enclosed clippings from the DAILY WORKER tell quite a story.

The ashes of Agnes Smedley, an American, were buried with high honors by Peiping Communist big-wigs on May 6th this year. These were high honors for an American traitor during the war between Communist China and the United States.

Miss Smedley played an important part, by her writings and speeches, in bringing about the downfall of our friends in China, and the triumph of our enemies. General Douglas MacArthur revealed that she had acted as a Soviet espionage agent in connection with the Sorge spy ring.

As a friend and adviser of General Stilwell, Agnes Smedley influenced that general's attitude. In his recent testimony General Marshall stated that he had been influenced in turn by General Stilwell.

The clipping about General Stilwell from the DAILY WORKER reveals that he had apparently somehow or other gone all out for the Communists before his death. The General Chu Teh, under whom he wrote he would like to fight, was then, and is still, the Supreme Commander of the Chinese Communist Armed Forces.

Americans who are confused about the situation in the Far East need not feel apologetic. The revealed confusion of General Marshall and General Stilwell, which stems in part from Agnes Smedley, who was not confused, furnishes a complete excuse for the confusion both in the press and in the public mind.

Mr. Tolson

Mr. Ladd

Mr. Clegg

Mr. Glavin

Mr. Nichols

Mr. Rosen

Mr. Tracy

Mr. Harbo

Mr. Mohr

Mr. Winterrowd

Mr. Nease

Tele. Room

Mr. Nease

Miss Gandy

INDEXED - 11

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DATE 8/25/82 BY [signature]

NOT RECORDED
13 JUN 5 1951

China Honors Agnes Smedley

Government, Cultural Leaders Attend Rites; Ashes Interred in Cemetery of Revolutionaries



PEKING, May 6 (HSINHUA) (By Mail).—Agnes Smedley was buried in Peking in the new cemetery for revolutionaries west of the city today. The ashes of the famous American writer, journalist and friend of the Chinese people were brought from England where she died a year ago, in deference to her last wishes. Among the 800 people who attended the memorial service were noted Chinese writers and artistic workers Mao Tun, Ting Ling, Lao She, Hung Shen and Madame

Lu Hsun, representatives of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and relief organizations. The British people's delegation and many personal friends of Miss Smedley, Chinese and foreign, were also present at the meeting.

Mao Tun, noted author and vice-chairman of the All-China Federation of Literature and Arts Circles first paid tribute to A. Smedley, describing her as a faithful friend of the Chinese people. He said that the Chinese people would commemorate Agnes Smedley with more determined actions.

Ting Ling, well known author, described the struggle and life of Agnes Smedley. "China will forever cherish the memory of this heroic daughter of the American people and faithful friend of the Chinese people," she said.

General Hsiao Hua spoke on behalf of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. "She was an American imperialists under the

outstanding fighter of the American people and a good friend of the Chinese people, especially of the Chinese People's Liberation Army," General Hsiao Hua said. "She loved the Chinese people and was faithful to them in their struggle for liberation. And, in turn, they deeply loved their international friend. Her death resulting from the persecution of the American government is another proof that American imperialism is the deadly enemy of all progressive mankind. It can only cause us to hate American imperialism still more and to be more certain and resolute in fighting against it as the common enemy of mankind."

WU YUN-PU, General Secretary of the People's Relief Administration of China, described Agnes Smedley's relief work in China with great warmth. "Different from the so-called 'relief' of the American imperialists under the

cover of which they carried espionage and all sorts of dirty work in China, Agnes Smedley helped because of her true friendship. She represented the true American people."

Arthur Clegg, on behalf of the British people's delegation and on all British friends of China, said: "Agnes Smedley was a woman of great courage who devoted her life to the struggle against oppression."

"She fought for the cause of the Indian people struggling against British oppression, for the cause of the Chinese people struggling against Japanese oppression and against the terror of Chiang Kai-shek."

"Through her writings Agnes Smedley brought the message of China's struggle and New China to millions throughout the world. In those writings and in this soil her memory will live."

Among others who paid tribute

to A. Smedley were her friends Kang K-ching, wife of Commander-in-Chief Chu Teh, Lao She, Yang Kang and Dr. Ma H-teh (George Hatem).

IN THE HALL of the Youth Palace, where the memorial service was held, were the relics of Agnes Smedley—the possessions she carried with her to England and which so typified her life.

There were her typewriter, camera, radio set, her notebooks, many of them having great historical value. A series of letters to Commander-in-Chief Chu Teh and others, describing the persecutions she was suffering from the American authorities. One letter from Chu Teh to herself thanked her for her interest in writing a book of his life and enclosed some materials for this.

Her most prized gramophone records were a series of Chinese

songs sung by Paul Robeson and a set of language-recordings to improve her knowledge of Chinese. A tiny book in a red cloth cover contained the words of revolutionary songs from many years ago. All these possessions she has left to Commander-in-Chief Chu Teh.

After the memorial, the funeral cortege set out for Peking's suburbs. Agnes Smedley's ashes were buried in the cemetery for revolutionaries at 3 p.m. and she is lying there forever side by side with the People's Liberation Army fighters who fell in the cause for the liberation of the Chinese people. Bouquets were presented by People's Liberation Army fighters and her personal friends.

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, JANUARY 26, 1947

Page 3

Stilwell Itched to Fight In Chu-Teh's Army

Gen. Joseph Stilwell wanted to shoulder a rifle under the Chinese Communists to fight against Chiang Kai-shek's military dictatorship. This was made very plain in Stilwell's letter to a friend, first reprinted in The Johannesburg Report:

"Can you imagine me kowtowing to Ho Ying Chin? Alsop's statement is entirely false. He could never have seen such a letter because I never wrote it. In short he is a liar and a very spiteful one, and I trust you will so inform your friend Watts. There are times when I get a rush of blood to the head, and then I remember an old Spanish proverb—'La mierda, cuanto mas se mueve, tanto mas hiede.' Or in English, 'The more you stir up manure, the more it stinks.' Only it's a shorter word than 'manure.'"

"Isn't Manchuria a spectacle? But what did they expect? Geo. Marshall can't walk

on water. It makes me itch to throw down my shovel and get over there and shoulder a rifle with Chu Teh."

Among other things, this letter by America's hero of the CBI shows:

1. That under no conditions could "Uncle" Joe Stilwell conceive of "kowtowing" to Chiang Kai-shek's chief of staff (Ho Ying Chin), only recently in the U. S. for the Kuomintang dictatorship.

2. That the Herald Tribune columnist, Alsop, was distorting Stilwell's views.

3. That one of the biggest reasons for the civil war in China was U. S. transportation of Kuomintang divisions to Manchuria, while Marshall was supposed to be negotiating peace. Those areas had been liberated from the Japanese by the Communists. But the U. S. sent Kuomintang troops to the liberated area to re-establish the corrupt Chiang regime.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY
PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL

April 16, 47

"Isn't Manchuria a spectacle? But what did they expect? Geo. Marshall can't walk on water. It makes me itch to throw down my shovel & get over there & shoulder a rifle with Chu Teh."

Mrs. Stilwell sends her best what a hit you made with her!

Sincerely yours,
J. W. Stilwell

Reproduction shows part of Gen. Stilwell's letter.

June 5, 1951

SAC, New York

Director, FBI

AGNES SHERIDAN, was.,
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

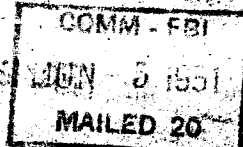
Attached for your information are photostatic copies of passport applications and other material available in the files of the Passport Division, Department of State, pertaining to the captioned subject. This material should be reviewed by your office and any information not already incorporated in subject's case file should be included in your next report. No copy of attached material is being retained in the Bureau file.

Enclosures

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Clegg _____
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DATE 8/27/82 BY [signature]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

FROM : Mr. C. E. Hennrich

SUBJECT: AGNES SMEDLEY, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DATE: May 26, 1951

Attached is photostatic material furnished to the Bureau via liaison by the Passport Division, Department of State, pertaining to the captioned subject.

ACTION:

This memorandum, together with attachments should be routed to the supervisor to whom this case is assigned for his information and any necessary action.

Attachments

RDG:fnm

61-6580

cc - 124002

*Letter to
SAC, New York
6/5/51
RDG:fnm
6-5-51 mmw*

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EX-50
6/6/51

John F. Kennedy

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NEW ONA NEW GENCY

LONDON OFFICE: 374, 'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.1

Telephone: TERMINUS 4154

Managing Editor: RAYMOND WONG

Cables: LIBERCHINE, LONDON

DAILY BULLETIN No. 280

Friday, May 11, 1951

(913)

STATE-OWNED COAL MINES EXCEED FIRST QUARTER'S PRODUCTION TARGET

Peking, May 8 (NCNA). - Coal production in State-owned coal mines over the whole country has exceeded the targets set for the first quarter of 1951 by 5.91 per cent. Central-South China topped the list with a margin over its target of 13.4 per cent.

The Ministry of Fuel Industry earlier in the year called on all miners to overfulfill their quotas for the year. The first quarter's results hold out good promise of success in this aim.

Coal cutting with pneumatic picks is taking the place of old working methods in the coal mines and one new national record after another was registered as the emulation campaign got under way. With the introduction of Soviet technique, the Fengfeng colliery created a new high record of 254 tons per manshift in March. This was beaten by the men of the Chiawang colliery in East China with a record of 258.7 tons per manshift.

Safety facilities have also been improved considerably in various coal mines during the period, especially in the matter of ventilation and better roof propping.

* * * * *

RAILWAY WORKERS AND SURGICAL TEAM LEAVE FOR KOREA

Peking, May 10 (NCNA) - A team of 69 railway workers from Nanchang, Kiangsi Province, who volunteered for work in Korea, left for Korea on May 8.

A surgical team formed by members of medical and health circles of Chengtu, Szechuan Province, left for Korea on April 30. It was given a warm send off by over 1,400 representatives of the local people.

A gift and letter writing campaign for the benefit of the Chinese and Korean fighters in Korea started in Chun county, Pingyuan Province, at the beginning of April. By May 1 nearly 10 million yuan, together with over 400 gifts parcels and 500 letters, were received for transmission by the local peace committee. Members of industrial and commercial enterprise of Yung county, Kwangsi Province, have volunteered to make regular monetary contributions of a fraction of their gross incomes as a donation to the Chinese and Korean fighters in the Korean war.

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DATE 04-04-2005 BY 60290 AUC BCE/MLT/EHL

* * * * *

CHINESE RED CROSS FILES CHARGE CONCERNING U.S. ATROCITIES -

The Red Cross Society of China has filed a charge with the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies accusing the Americans of using Chinese volunteers for bacteriological experiments and demanding that punishment be meted out to them.

Such inhuman behaviour cannot be tolerated by any who have the least sense of justice, the society says. "From a humanitarian standpoint, this society hereby puts forward this charge, with the demand that measures be taken against the leading criminals in this action against all humanity," it says.

The society urges the 68 member states of the Red Cross and peace-loving peoples of the world to rise and destroy these unforgivable public enemies. Peking 4.5.51 NCNA

* * * * *

SUPPORT FOR SPANISH WORKERS and the hope that they will achieve further victories in their struggle "against Franco's sanguinary rule and U.S. imperialist slavery" are expressed in a message from the All-China Federation of Labour. Peking 4.5.51

* * * * *

Man of War
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702

AGNES SMEDLEY'S ASHES BURIED IN PEKING

50440

Peking, May 6 (NCNA) - Agnes Smedley was buried in Peking in the new Cemetery for Revolutionaries west of the city today. The ashes of the famous American writer, journalist and friend of the Chinese people were brought from England, where she died a year ago, in deference to her last wishes.

Among the 800 people who attended the memorial service were noted Chinese writers and artistic workers Mao Tun, Ting Ling, Lao She, Hung Shen and Madame Hu Hsun and representatives of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and relief organisations. The British people's delegation and many personal friends of Miss Smedley, Chinese and foreign, were also present at the meeting.

Mao Tun, noted author and vice-Chairman of the All-China Federation of Literature and Arts Circles, first paid tribute to Miss Smedley, describing her as a faithful friend of the Chinese people. He said that the Chinese people would commemorate Agnes Smedley with more determined actions.

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General Hsiao Hua spoke on behalf of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. "She was an outstanding fighter of the American people and a good friend of the Chinese people, especially of the Chinese People's Liberation Army," General Hsiao Hua said. "She loved the Chinese people and was faithful to them in their struggle for liberation. And, in turn, they deeply loved their international friend. Her death resulting from the persecution of the American government is another proof that American imperialism is the deadly enemy of all progressive mankind. It can only cause us to hate American imperialism still more and to be more certain and resolute in fighting against it as the common enemy of mankind."

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A British Tribute

Arthur Clegg, on behalf of the British people's delegation and of all British friends of China, said:

"Agnes Smedley was a woman of great courage who devoted her life to the struggle against oppression. She fought for the cause of the Indian people struggling against British oppression, for the cause of the Chinese people struggling against Japanese oppression and against the terror of Chiang Kai-shek.

"Through her writings Agnes Smedley brought the message of China's struggle and of new China to millions throughout the world. In those writings and in this soil her memory will live.

Among others who paid tribute to Miss Smedley were her friends Kang Ke-ching, (wife of Commander-in-Chief Chu Teh), Lao She, Yang Kang and Dr. Mai Hai-teh (George Hatem).

In the hall of the Youth Palace where the memorial service was held were the relics of Agnes Smedley - the possessions she carried with her to England and which so typified her life. There were her typewriter, camera, radio set, her notebooks, many of them having great historical value. A series of letters to Commander-in-Chief Chu Teh and others described the

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MAY 28 1951

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MAY 15 1951
MAY 28 1951

50441

AGNES SMEDLEY'S ASHES BURIED IN PEKING (Continued)

persecution she was suffering from the American authorities. One letter from Chu Teh to herself thanked her for her interest in writing a book of his life and enclosed some materials for this.

Her most prized gramophone records was a series of Chinese songs sung by Paul Robeson and a set of language recordings to improve her knowledge of Chinese. A tiny book in a red cloth cover contained the words of revolutionary songs of many years ago. All these possessions she has left to Commander-in-Chief Chu Teh.

After the memorial service the funeral cortege set out for Peking's suburbs. Agnes Smedley's ashes were buried in the Cemetery for Revolutionaries at 3 p.m. and her remains will be there forever side by side with those of the People's Liberation Army fighters who fell in the cause of the liberation of the Chinese people. Bouquets were laid by People's Liberation Army fighters and her personal friends.

* * * * *

2,000 LAMAS SEND GREETINGS TO CHAIRMAN MAO

Sining, May 4 (NCNA) - A message of greetings was cabled to Chairman Mao Tze-tung from a May Day rally of 2,000 Lamas in Gubom Gomba in Sining.

"The news of the arrival of the Panchen Lama and local Tibetan negotiation representatives in Peking," says the cable, "brought us much inspiration, because Tibet will soon return to the fold of our great motherland of various nationalities. We are happy that the believers of Lamaism throughout the country will enjoy a happy life of national equality and freedom of religious belief."

Nearly 2,000 Lamas of Gubom Gomba in purple robes took part in a May Day rally and demonstration in Huangchung county. Hsiayunggabub, head Lama of Gomba, who spoke at the rally called on the Lamas to develop their patriotism and on the people of various nationalities to unite closely to oppose American aggression and the rearming of Japan and to demand a five-Power peace pact. A patriotic compact of Lamas of Gomba was read at the rally, and a silk banner and gifts were presented by the Lamas to the Korean People's Army and Chinese people's volunteers.

After the rally, 1,699 Lamas signed for a five-Power peace pact and voted against the rearming of Japan by America.

* * * * *

I.U.S. CALL "FOR PEACE AMONG NATIONS"

Peking, May 6 (NCNA) - Following is the full text of a resolution of the executive committee of the International Union of Students, "For Peace Among Nations".

We, the participants in the executive committee meeting of the IUS in Peking, view with great alarm the existing danger of a new and terrible war, which threatens the life, the possibility of study of every student, jeopardises our institutions of education, treasures of our culture, all that we cherish.

Students wish to use their knowledge and training for the benefit of their people. They wish to contribute to the material and cultural improvement of their countries. They wish to apply their studies to the peaceful development of their nations. Students do not want their knowledge used for destructive purposes because of war. They do not want their countries ravaged and ruined by a terrible war, in which the whole national heritage would be destroyed.

As students we reject the use of force to settle differences while the outstanding differences between nations could be

/continued

I.U.C. CALL "FOR PEACE AMONG NATIONS" (Continued)

settled by discussions. The present-day tension affects every person, every country, every continent and we regard it as the responsibility of the major world powers to take the initiative in dispelling this tension by meeting together, discussing all problems, signing an agreement of peace open to all nations.

That peaceful discussions and agreement between men and women of different views, between different social and economic systems is possible has been demonstrated on many occasions.

Firm in our belief that the peace of the world can be saved, we students from Australia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, the Chinese People's Republic, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Ecuador, the German Democratic Republic, Glasgow University (Scotland), Holland, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Japan, Korea, Lebanon, Malaya, Mongolia, West Africa, the Philippines, Reunion, Rumania, Siam, Republican Spain, Syria, USSR and Viet Nam, whilst the students of our countries may have different opinions as to the causes and origins of the present danger of a new world war, deem it urgent that the governments of the major five countries of the world - USA, USSR, United Kingdom, the Chinese People's Republic and France - meet together and discuss and resolve all problems by the conclusion of a five-Power pact of peace. We, as students, deny that war is inevitable when roads are open to peaceful discussions.

We call on students in all countries, of whatever policy, religion, or view as to the cause of existing conflicts and the danger of war; we call upon all student organisations to consider and discuss this statement and to support this appeal.

* * * * *

SOVIET EXPERTS HELP ON YELLOW RIVER IRRIGATION PROJECT

Peking, May 4 (NCNA) - A project to utilise the Yellow River for irrigation purposes has been launched. It is to be completed this year and will irrigate 24,000 hectares of farmland in southern Hopei.

The project also envisages using water from the Yellow River to increase the volume of the Wei River between Hsinhsiang and Tientsin. Soviet experts are helping on the project.

* * * * *

DIRECTIVES OF VIET NAM LAODONG PARTY

Peking, May 6 (NCNA) - A series of directives were issued by the central executive committee of the Viet Nam Laodong Party to all members after its first meeting recently, states the Viet Nam News Agency. Members were called on to:

Adhere to the strategic direction based on the nature of Viet Nam's resistance, the main tasks at the present stage being to annihilate the enemy's main forces and strengthen the people's forces.

Enhance the party's leadership in the economic and financial fields, raising production, ensuring supply, increasing income, reducing expenditure and developing trade with friendly nations.

Mobilise the people and the army to participate actively in the world peace movement and strengthen internationalism and political education.

Ensure the unity of the entire people for long-term resistance and strengthen the party ideologically, politically and organisationally.

* * * * *

205-252-19

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD *dl*

FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT *Encls*

SUBJECT: INFORMATION FURNISHED TO SENATOR MCCARTHY
BY

DATE: June 13, 1951

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Belmont ☒ _____
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Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

The Bureau's indices were checked without finding any record indicating any information was received from of Senator McCarthy's Office to the effect that Agnes Smedley was going to be killed.

In addition to checking the indices of both the Smedley and Walters' files, the file captioned was., Internal Security - C, " Bureau file was reviewed without locating any record on such information.

FJB:mer

6/16/51
Sen McCarthy advised
ST

RECORDED - 127
INDEXED - 127

C. P. ...

ST

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 8-25-82 BY [signature]

Jo
me

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

FROM : MR. D. M. LADD

SUBJECT: THE RICHARD SORGE CASE
ESPIONAGE - R~~SECRET~~~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DATE: May 14, 1951

CLASS. BY

REASON FOR

DATE OF

9/25/92

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

UNINTEL

Tolson	
Ladd	
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Mohr	
Tele. Room	
Nease	

PURPOSE:

To furnish a summary memorandum on Agnes Smedley, deceased, who was publicly charged on February 10, 1949, by the Department of the Army, as having been implicated in the Richard Sorge Soviet espionage network. The Department of the Army on February 18, 1949, publicly declared that the charge was a mistake. To point out the results of the Bureau's investigation of Smedley.

CONTENT OF SUMMARY:

The attached summary memorandum incorporates all pertinent testimony offered by Richard Sorge and his group to the Japanese Police, which reflects Smedley's implication with Soviet espionage within the Sorge network (This testimony leaves no doubt that Smedley was actively engaged in helping Sorge in his espionage work)

On October 25, 1944, the Bureau initiated investigation on Smedley due to her Communist activity in the Far East. On November 5, 1947, as a result of [the Department of the Army furnishing a digest of the Sorge case and Smedley's activity in connection therewith] investigation was instituted to determine whether Smedley was engaged in espionage activity on behalf of a foreign government from 1941, the date of her return to the United States.

All pertinent reports in this case have been disseminated to the [redacted] and the Intelligence Division of the Army.

ACTION:DECLASSIFIED BY 60290 AUC/BCE/MLT/vta
ON 11-16-2004

None. For your information.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Attachment

AJH:mem:gnu

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INDEXED - 3

JUL 21 1951

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ON 04-05-2005

SUMMARY MEMORANDUM

ON

AGNES SMEDLEY

May 14, 1951

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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LRA dtd 3/30/43
Spt dtd May 6.20.53

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Associated Press Photos

AGNES SMEDLEY WITH ATTORNEY JOHN ROCOCO



Agnes Smedley
The New York Times

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AGNES SMEDLEY, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R.

DATE: 04-05-2005
CLASSIFIED BY 60290 AUC BCE/MLT/EHL
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 3.3(1,6) 04-05-2030

Identifying Background Information:

Agnes Smedley was born near Osgood, Missouri, on February 2, 1892. In her early childhood, her family moved to the town of Trinidad in the coal mining district of Colorado. Thereafter she spent one year as a special student at the State Normal School, Tempe, Arizona, and on August 24, 1912, married Ernest W. Brundin, a young engineer who subsequently obtained a divorce from her on grounds of desertion. At the age of 20, Smedley moved to California where she was graduated from the State Normal School at San Diego, thereafter teaching for three years at the same school. During the same period she also served as a correspondent for the Los Angeles Examiner.

In her early twenties she went to New York where she spent four years and worked during the day and attended lectures at New York University at night. She became involved with a subversive Indian Nationalist group known as "The Friends of Freedom for India." In 1915 she attended school at the University of California. In March of 1918, she was arrested with Sailendranath Ghose, an Indian political agitator, on charges of acting as an agent of a foreign government, and she was released on bail on May 7, 1918. The case was never brought to trial. In June of 1918 parallel indictments were returned by the Federal Grand Jury in San Francisco against Ghose and others, including Agnes Smedley of New York, accusing them of attempting to defraud President Wilson through representations that they were on an accredited mission from the Nationalist Party of India. Smedley was never brought to trial in this case.

In 1919, she sailed from New York on a Polish-American freighter as a stewardess, and jumped ship in Danzig and went to Berlin.

In 1920, in Berlin, she joined Virendranath Chattopadhyahy, an international agitator with whom she lived informally for eight years. They were never married.

In June of 1921, Smedley visited Moscow, and attended a meeting of Indian Revolutionaries held at the Hotel Luz.

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In 1923 she taught an English seminar at the University of Berlin and also lectured on Indian history. She entered the University of Berlin to study for her Ph.D. but lack of scholastic background forced her to drop this project before the end of the first term. She wrote two works on Indian history which were published in German historical journals. In 1927 she spent a number of months in Denmark and Czechoslovakia, where she wrote her first book, "Daughter of the Earth."

In 1928 she went to France and later returned to Germany where she was hired as a correspondent for the "Frankfurter Zeitung." Thereafter, she made her way to China, stopping in Moscow and then traveling across Siberia.

In 1929 she arrived in Harbin and after spending three months in Manchuria, entered China through Tientsing. It was here that she began to frequent leftist and Communist groups. It is reported that she acted as a go-between, warning leftists wanted by the police, and generally interested herself in Communist and leftist organizations. In 1930 she visited the Philippines and Canton. She was arrested in Canton at the insistence of the British Secret Police, under a charge of traveling on a false passport and being a representative of the Communist International. It appears that she was released after protests were made by the German Consul. [Returning to Shanghai she became a member of the Soviet spy ring headed by Richard Sorge and became one of his principal and most trusted assistants. Her house was often used as a rendezvous for Sorge's agents.] In 1931 the Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury branded her a "Bolshevik" and other publications openly charged that she was in league with the USSR. (u)

In 1932, with a group of leftist sympathizers, she helped to organize the first League of Civil Rights in Shanghai. She also became a member of the "Society of Friends of the USSR, Shanghai Branch." [With the aid of Hozumi Ozaki, Smedley setup a spy ring in Peiking and Tientsin, and put [redacted] in charge. This northern espionage operation operated until June, 1933.] (u)

In 1933 she went to the Soviet Union to the "Workers Rest Center" at Kislovodsk in the Caucasus.

In 1934 she traveled through Central Europe and France and then returned to New York. After visiting in the United States she sailed for China. [Her ship, the President Cleveland, stopped for a day, October 19, 1934, at Yokohama where she called on Ozaki at the Tokyo Asahi newspaper offices.] (u)

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In 1935 Smedley was back in Shanghai and in 1936 she went to Siam and was there when Chiang Kai-shek was kidnapped.

In August, 1939, Smedley went to the Chinese Communist capital at Yen-an and in late October, she was with the mobile headquarters of the Communist Eighth Route Army. It was there that she became friendly with Communist Army leaders Chu Teh and Peng Teh-hwei. She spent the early part of November with units of the Lin Pao's First Front Army, a unit of the Eighth Route Army. Later in the month she returned to Chinese Communist Headquarters.

In 1938, during the early part of the year, she went to Hankow at the request of Mao Tze-tung, head of the Chinese Communist Party, to continue her work for the Communist cause. Here she did publicity for the "Chinese Red Cross" Medical Corps. In 1939 she visited units of the Communist New Fourth Army and made her way through Central China with various Communist guerrilla groups. She also visited certain Central Government units and finally rejoined the Communist irregulars in Hupeh Province towards the end of the year. In 1940 she made her way to Chungking where she lectured and worked for increased medical aid for the Communists. In mid-summer of 1941, she returned to the United States.

From 1941, to November 15, 1949, she spent her time in the United States writing and lecturing. During her stay in the United States she published a great number of articles which appeared in publications such as Asia, New Republic, Nation, Publishers Weekly, Newsweek, and Christian Century. On November 15, 1949, she returned to England and on May 6, 1950, she died in an Oxford Nursing Home, Oxford, England of bronchial pneumonia. (100-124002-168) (Exhibit 26) ✓
61-6580-295

Smedley Implicated in the Richard
Sorge Red Army Espionage Group

Richard Sorge, a German journalist, went to China in 1930, under the direction of the Fourth Bureau of the Red Army General Staff to assist the Russian espionage group already operating in Shanghai, China. In 1933, Sorge became leader of the Red Army espionage network in Japan and operated a group successfully until 1941 when he and some of his principal agents were arrested and tried by the Japanese Police in 1941 and 1942. Sorge and a number of his agents were either executed or given long prison sentences by the Japanese courts. In the interrogation of Sorge and his agents by the Japanese authorities Sorge and others implicated Agnes Smedley and gave testimony as to her activity within the Sorge network. (4) (61-6580-288) (1) per army

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Allegations Against Agnes Smedley
made by Members of the Sorge Ring

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The following is a digest and extracts from interrogations and statements made by Richard Sorge, and members of his ring. *AL*

Richard Sorge:

b7C Richard Sorge, in his signed confession in February of 1942, stated that he went to China with two foreign co-workers who had been dispatched by orders from Department 4 of the Red Army. He stated the only person in China upon whom he knew that he could depend was Agnes Smedley, whom he had first heard of in Europe. He stated he solicited her aid in establishing his espionage group in Shanghai and particularly in selecting Chinese co-workers. He stated he met as many as possible of her young Chinese friends, making special efforts to become acquainted with those who volunteered to cooperate and work with foreigners for leftist causes. He stated that he discovered a Chinese who was very competent and decided to use him as his interpreter and gradually became so well acquainted with him that he was able to talk with him without reservation. He advised that after associating with him for two or three months he spoke with him briefly of his aims and asked him to work with him. Sorge stated he asked him to introduce him to suitable persons among his relatives and friends. Sorge called this Chinese [] and, according to Sorge, he added [] wife as a second member of his group. According to Sorge, [] gave him the names of his friends in Canton, where he went and spent two or three months and found among them a woman, a native Cantonese, who fitted into his work extremely well. According to Sorge, this Cantonese woman was on close terms with Smedley and he gradually became very friendly with her, succeeding in enlisting her as an associate. *AL*

In speaking of recruiting members for his group, he confessed that he used the same method in obtaining foreign co-workers. He stated that at first he selected people from among Smedley's friends, approaching them by asking Smedley to introduce him to them and then waiting until he could negotiate with them directly. He stated that he kept the number of foreign co-workers obtained in this manner down to three. They were not actually members of his group, according to Sorge, but rather helpers and supporters. He stated the first foreign contact he made in Shanghai was with Hozumi Ozaki, through whom he established connections with other *AL*

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Japanese. According to Sorge, he could not state definitely, but he seemed to remember that he met Ozaki for the first time through Smedley. He stated that he is sure that before he met Ozaki he asked Smedley repeatedly to introduce a suitable Japanese to him. He stated there is no doubt that Smedley conferred with her Chinese acquaintances concerning his request and that it was relayed to suitable Chinese and Japanese in Shanghai. He is of the opinion that was the way he met Ozaki that is that Smedley introduced Ozaki to him. He stated after that Smedley and he met Ozaki frequently at Smedley's home. He could not remember whether he met Ozaki for the first time in a restaurant or whether it was at Smedley's house. *U*

Sorge, in speaking of his meetings with Japanese members, stated that they took place at restaurants, cafes or Smedley's home. He stated he felt more at ease when he met with members of his group at Smedley's home and added that he took Ozaki and there on many occasions. He went back and forth to the meetings by automobile since they were usually held late at night. *U*

b7C

Concerning Smedley, he stated she was an American and a correspondent of the German newspaper Frankfurter Zeitung. She was used at Shanghai by Sorge as a direct member of his group. According to Sorge, she worked for him very competently, staying in Shanghai after he returned to Moscow. *U*

His comments relative to Ozaki reflected that Sorge considered him his most important associate. Sorge stated that Ozaki was his first associate and met him in Shanghai through Smedley. Their relationship, according to Sorge, was both practical and personal and was perfect. His information was the most accurate and the best that he received from any Japanese source. *U*

In connection with his statements as to his American intelligence interests in Japan and China, he stated that American activity in China was of importance to him and that the information that he received concerning American activity in China was received mainly from Smedley and a young member of the American Consulate, but he added that Smedley's contributions were sporadic in nature. *U* (100-124002-145 Exhibit #20A Enclosure #1, pages 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 32.)

According to Richard Sorge he stated he first met Miss Smedley, the American correspondent of the German Frankfurter Zeitung, in 1930, when he went to Canton. *U* (61-6580-130

Exhibit 22 enclosure 1a p. 21)

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Richard Sorge, during his interrogation of July 24, 1942, advised that Agnes Smedley had come to China before he arrived. He stated that he gained her services as a member of his group with her full understanding and that she was not an official member of the Communist Party although she was impregnated with leftist ideology. She was a highly respected woman correspondent and had written several books. He stated that he had heard about her in Europe and that he was introduced to her through the Frankfurter Zeitung in Shanghai. He was of the opinion that it was around the end of the year 1930 that he was introduced to Ozaki, Hozumi by Agnes Smedley. He was of the opinion that he met Ozaki in either Smedley's home or at the French Concession or some restaurant. The date was sometime in 1931. Smedley introduced Sorge to Ozaki after he had asked her for an introduction to some Japanese who would supply him with information concerning Japan's China Policy. He believes he heard the name of [] through Smedley or Ozaki and that Smedley told him that [] was generally considered a very famous left ideologist. He stated that he generally met with members of his group in Shanghai on street corners, a restaurant, or a private home, that of Smedley and European members of the ring being used for that purpose. He continued by stating that it was dangerous for the Japanese to meet in the streets so as a result they generally met in restaurants or at Smedley's home. He related that he met a number of his group while Smedley was present. He stated that he gained information concerning the increasing importance of America's role in China and the new American investment in Shanghai through these same acquaintances and Smedley and that the information was forwarded to Moscow. He stated concerning the rift and relations between the Japanese and United States and Great Britain that such information was procured directly from German military advisors and indirectly from Americans, particularly Smedley and was forwarded to Moscow. *4*

(100-124002-145)

(Exhibit 3, pages 2,3,4)

During the interrogation of Richard Sorge on July 23-24, 1942, he stated that after his Shanghai group had operated for some time in 1930, he acquired the services of Agnes Smedley, an American leftist and Chinese correspondent for the German Frankfurter Zeitung, through whom he was able to recruit new members from among the Chinese, Europeans, Americans and Japanese. He stated that through Smedley he was introduced to Ozaki who in turn was instrumental in bringing him into contact with other Japanese. He stated that [] were the first Chinese to join his group through Smedley. *4*

(100-124002-145)

(Exhibit 3, Page 1)

According to Richard Sorge, he first met Smedley in Shanghai and acquired her as a member of his group and recommended to her that she register with the Comintern Headquarters. He stated that he did not know whether or not she was affiliated with the American Communist Party. *4*

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He stated that Smedley was not sent from Moscow. Further, that she was a woman news reporter, well-known in Shanghai. Sorge related that he called on her at her home in the French Concession bearing a letter of introduction which he had received from the Soziologische magazine in Berlin, and later enlisted her as a member of his group. RU

(100-124002-145)

(Exhibit 13A, enclosure 1a, pages 192, 194)

Hozumi Ozaki:

In the interrogation of Hozumi Ozaki on February 16, 1942, he related that his participating in espionage operations in Shanghai was a direct result of his association with Smedley and others. In part, he related that the main objective of their espionage operations in China was to obtain information on China and Japan. RU

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(100-124002-144)

(Exhibit 19, enclosure 1a, page 14)

Ozaki during his interrogation on February 26, 1942, stated that after the outbreak of the Manchurian incident in September, 1931, the ring's primary objective was to find out whether or not the incident would develop into a Japanese military operation against the Soviet Union. He stated that he collected a good deal of information from sources available to him, and reported the results to Sorge. In addition, he stated Sorge and Smedley and he met and decided to send [] to Manchuria to do some investigation. RU

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(100-124002-144)

(Exhibit 19, enclosure 1a, page 16 and 17)

In Ozaki's interrogation on March 5, 1942, he stated that [] came back from Shanghai about the Summer of 1932 reporting that he had lost touch with Sorge and Smedley whereupon he, Ozaki, forwarded information received from [] to Smedley. RU

(100-124002-145)

(Exhibit 9, Inclosure 1)

Ozaki, in his interrogation on March 5, 1942, related in part that he met Agnes Smedley through [] for the first time at Smedley's residence in the British settlement, and at her request agreed to exchange information with her. Ozaki stated that at the time they traded information mainly as newspaper reporters, but that in view of the fact that both of them were inclined toward the left, it caused their conversation to tend in the direction of exposing the international conditions in the Kuomintang. He stated that while in Shanghai he was in the possession RU

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of detailed information concerning the nature of the group with which Sorge was operating. He knew, of course, that Smedley was working with Sorge but he was not sure who's position was the higher although he conjectured from the manner in which they talked to one another and from the nature of the reports which were made that Sorge was the superior. Q U

According to Ozaki, Smedley was the only foreigner in Sorge's group with whom he was acquainted. Q 100-124002-146 U
(Exhibit 9, Inclosure 1)

b7C Ozaki, in his interrogation on March 8, 1942, stated that he had little doubt that Sorge's group was an organization maintained in Japan by the special espionage division of the Comintern. He judged this to be so because he entered the group through his association with Smedley in Shanghai, the fact that the members of the Sorge group were all of diverse nationalities, and the fact that one of them, [redacted], was a member of the American Communist Party. He recalls that he was specifically advised by Sorge and Smedley not to participate in the activities of the Chinese Communist Party. Further, that he knew from previous experiences that the group was under the Comintern and he engaged in espionage activities in the belief that the concrete results of the group's work would be a benefit to the Comintern, the Russian Communist Party and the Russian Soviet Government. Q 100-124002-146 U
(Exhibit 11, Inclosure 1)

Ozaki, in his interrogation of March 10, 1942, stated that in his Shanghai days Agnes Smedley told him that they were going to call him "Otto" among themselves, and he remembered being called that name by Sorge during his long acquaintance with him. Q 100-124002-146 U
(Exhibit 11, Inclosure 1)

b7C According to statements made by Hozumi Ozaki at his preliminary examination before the Tokyo District Criminal Court, July 21, 1942, Ozaki stated to the question - When did you become acquainted with Agnes Smedley? I used to frequent the Zeitgeist, a book store on Soochow Creek which specialized in left wing literature and I became well acquainted with [redacted] the shop manager, perhaps because she knew that I read left literature and had left tendencies. [redacted] told me one day in the Summer of 1929 that the American, Agnes Smedley, well known in Shanghai as a contributor to the left wing American magazine "New Masses" and at the time the Shanghai correspondent for the Frankfurter Zeitung, was coming to the book store and offered to introduce me to her. Following our first meeting at the Zeitgeist, I went to Smedley's house in the French Concession, had tea with her in the lobby of the Palace Hotel and after she moved to the British Concession frequently visited her and she became a very good friend. Q U

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Ozaki continued that since Smedley was interested in social issues we exchanged news and what was going on inside the Kuomintang and views and information on the opium, health and sanitation, agrarian and labor problems. He stated he also cooperated in her activities in connection with the [] Incident, opposition to the "White Terror" and her relief work. "She was trying to start a world wide movement of protest against the 'White Terror' so I introduced her to [] and acted as her interpreter. I was in touch with her throughout the rest of my stay in Shanghai and it was through her that I met Sorge. I corresponded with her after returning from Shanghai, later I went back to China through previous arrangements with her, and met her once in Tokyo where she was en route to the United States. I received one or two left wing publications from her after that but since then there has been no communication between us." *Q U*

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Question: What was her ideology? *Q U*

Answer: I used to tell others that Smedley was essentially a proponent of national Communism. *Q U*

In Ozaki's testimony before the above court he stated that he first became acquainted with Richard Sorge through Agnes Smedley. He stated that in either October or November of 1930, [], a Shanghai "neighborhood Communist" suggested that he, Ozaki, exchanged views with an extremely brilliant American newspaper reporter named []. Ozaki stated he was leery of [] and therefore decided to ask Agnes Smedley about this American correspondent named []. Smedley told him that she would check on this fellow. Later at their next meeting Smedley informed [] that the identity of the person was established and that he was most worthy of their trust, and that she would personally introduce [] to this individual. He was later introduced to Sorge by Smedley at Smedley's residence which was located at the French Concession at the time. He can not recall whether or not Smedley introduced Sorge as [], but Ozaki associated this individual with the understanding that he was the person that called himself []. According to [] was an American, and Ozaki was inclined to believe that Sorge was a North European. He stated he first learned that this individual was Richard Sorge upon his return from the Institute of Pacific Relations conference in 1936, at which time he was introduced to him. He was of the opinion that Smedley introduced him to Sorge at either a Chinese restaurant or at Smedley's home. He stated at his first meeting with Sorge, Sorge asked him to give him some information and proposed that they work together and meet occasionally. That was the extent, according to Ozaki, of the meeting. He stated that he met with Sorge and Smedley after that first meeting either in the British Concession or in Smedley's room in the National Savings Association Apartments in the International Settlement. According to Ozaki they made two or three contacts a month at the above place. Smedley introduced Sorge to him as a reporter, but Ozaki stated that he was dubious *Q U*

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about that. He was inclined to believe that Sorge was a member of Smedley's circle and associated with the Red Relief Association, however, Sorge's connection with the investigation of the Hankow Flood damage in August, 1931 caused him to think it possible that he held a position of considerable importance within the Comintern. Ozaki stated that he assumed that Sorge was either connected with the International Relief Association or one of the top men in the Comintern's Far East Section. He stated that judging from the fact that Smedley was extremely respectful to Sorge, Ozaki gathered that he, Sorge, held a position of considerable importance in the Comintern. He recalled recruiting Teikichi Kawai from a neighborhood Communist group and introduced him to Sorge at Smedley's residence in the International Savings Association Apartments and made the necessary arrangements to send him on two missions to Manchuria. He stated that he only knew Sorge, Smedley, Kawai and himself as being the persons composing Sorge's group in Shanghai. *X 4*

In his testimony of July 27, 1942 Ozaki stated that he investigated and reported on American activity in China. He stated that in 1930 or 1931 a club known as the "Kemmerer" committee was endeavoring to put the Nationalist Government's maladministered finances on a solid footing and the relationship between China and the United States was becoming increasingly intimate. Ozaki stated he investigated the committee's activities with Smedley's help and submitted information to Sorge which was quite reliable. *X 4*

In his interrogation of August 12, 1942, Ozaki related the following in answer to the question - "Wasn't your contact with Agnes Smedley broken off?" He stated that he hated to write letters and it was difficult for him to write to Smedley because he had to use English, however, he kept up the correspondence because she became offended when he did not answer her letters. *X 4*

He stated that since his contact with Smedley was through correspondence that they could not go as far as they would have liked. He stated he hardly thought what they wrote could be called information. He wrote to Smedley about international and national problems of a very general nature and expressed his personal views concerning them while Smedley wrote about the situation in China and occasionally about her Red Relief activities and the "White Terror" problem. He stated that by way of organized literary work he wrote an article at Smedley's request for a liberal leftist magazine called "Forum" which was being published in English in Shanghai at the time by an American named Isaac. *X 4*

Ozaki related that in the late Autumn of 1932 he received a letter from Smedley in Shanghai which contained her Peking address in which she stated that she wanted to meet Ozaki in Peking to discuss certain matters. According *X 4*

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to Ozaki on a previous occasion Smedley had asked him to come to China and he had replied that he would be able to go during his vacation in late December. He went to Peking and arrived on December 31, 1932 and got a room at the Te Kuo Restaruant and at once asked Smedley to come there. He stated that she wanted to establish a Sino-Japanese intelligence agency to operate in and around North China. He stated that he had kept in touch with Kawai concerning his trip to Peking and he proposed to Smedley that Kawai be made the key man in the group. Inasmuch as Smedley knew Kawai she agreed and Ozaki took Kawai to see Smedley at her Peking residence, a rented cottage within a Chinese home. Ozaki and Smedley asked for the names of some persons that Kawai could trust absolutely and he furnished two or three names who Ozaki knew and endorsed. At that time Smedley asked Ozaki to stay in Peking until the organization was complete, but he declined on the ground that he had not told his employers about the trip and therefore did not have the time. On January 3, 1933 he left Tientsin for Japan. 84

Ozaki learned from Kawai in the Summer of 1933 when Kawai paid him another visit that he, Kawai, had rounded up two or three persons including [redacted] parted with Smedley and engaged in espionage activities in North China and Manchuria. He related that Kawai's report had been submitted through a Chinese contact man but that he had lost touch with him in April or July 1933 and was completely unable to resume the contact with the result that their activities had come to a standstill and he had come to ask him to do something about it. At the time his correspondence with Smedley had been cut off completely because as was revealed later she had gone to convalesce at a sanatorium in the Odessa area of Russia. 84

He stated that immediately after returning to Shanghai he began to correspond frequently with Smedley concerning the acquisition of translation rights for her publications and translations thereof. He stated that he translated her autobiography "Daughter of the Earth" around 1934 and secured the translation rights for two of her books, "China's Destiny" and "The Red Army Marches On." He stated that around the Summer of 1934 he received word from Smedley in America that, having recovered from her illness, she intended to stay for a short while in the United States, and then return to China and that she was very eager to see Ozaki on her way to China. He stated in the latter part of September, Smedley arrived on a liner bound for Shanghai and called on him at which time they had a general conversation. They spoke about Russia, the Chinese problem, the situation with regard to the American Communist Party and the Negro movement, and Smedley told Ozaki that she planned to enter the Soviet District after her return to China. Smedley told Ozaki that she was no longer connected with her erstwhile left wing activities in Shanghai; also Ozaki stated that Smedley advised him that she would continue to send literature to him. Ozaki told Smedley that he had reestablished contact with a friend of 84

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his, meaning Sorge, and that such being the case, it would be difficult to correspond with her under existing conditions in Japan and told Smedley that he would consult his friend about the matter. Ozaki talked to Sorge and they decided to maintain no ties with other activities not along their lines. Ozaki stated that subsequently he received more than 10 volumes of Chinese translations concerning the Comintern in two shipments from Smedley but that he failed to acknowledge them thus putting an end to their correspondence.

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(Exhibit 8, Inclosure 1)

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Teikichi Kawai:

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Testimony of Teikichi Kawai who was arrested by the Tokyo Metropolitan Police on October 22, 1941. Kawai in his confession, admitted his participation in the Sorge espionage group. *Q 4*

During his interrogation by the Tokyo Police on November 9, 1941, he related the following relative to Smedley: *Q 4*

"Q: Describe the event leading to your participation in espionage activities in question?

"A: As I told you yesterday, my participation in the Comintern's espionage activities in question began when I became a member of the left-wing Japanese spy ring operating under the guidance of the Chinese Communist Party. I started out with that group and then shifted to the Comintern espionage group in question.

b7C During the latter part of October 1941, I was as previously stated, receiving instructions and training as a Japanese intelligence agent under the direction of [] of the Chinese Communist Party, which meant that I was a frequent visitor at [] home. One day [] told me that he had some important work for me to do, and shortly thereafter he introduced me at his home to [], whom I knew by sight. It was then that I first learned
b7C that Ozaki and [] were on close terms. It struck me as strange when I heard Ozaki, in making arrangements for this important task, tell [] you're not going.'

On the following day, I met Ozaki in front of the post office on North Szechuan Road. A caucasian lady was waiting in an automobile, and Ozaki and I got in. We got out of the car directly in front of a restaurant featuring Canton-style food in the neighborhood of Nanking Road, the name of which, as I recall, was the Hsiang Hua Low, entered it, and found a tall foreigner waiting.

The gist of the conversation between the tall foreigner and myself, which was interpreted by Ozaki, was as follows:

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A: First, he asked: 'I want you to go to Manchuria from North China. Can you do it?'

After I answered in the affirmative, he instructed me: 'I want you to investigate the effects of the Manchurian Incident on North China and Manchuria and, in particular, the status of the Kwantung Army, the attitude toward the USSR, situation of the White Russians, etc., allowing approximately two months for the job.'

'If, during this period, you should feel that you are in danger, go to Harbin and notify Ozaki of your address.'

My acceptance of such instructions with comparative coolness was due to the fact that I was already thinking positively of the necessity of engaging in intelligence activities under the direction of Chiang and the Chinese Communist Party and that I believed that 'class struggle work' would be the same regardless of location.

After receiving my instructions, I went at once to North China to carry out my mission. I met [] there, and, pretending to be connected with the Chinese Communist Party, asked for his assistance in my future spy activities. I proceeded to Manchuria with introductions from him, and after about two months, returned to Shanghai, where, through Ozaki, I met an unidentified caucasian man and woman, submitted written report to them, and made various related reports.

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The foregoing was the first series of events leading to my participation in spy activities. During the rest of my stay in Shanghai, I continued to engage in these activities as directed by an unidentified foreigner through Ozaki; [] Ozaki's successor; and, later, through [] In 1933, I went back to North China, where I operated under an unknown caucasian woman and a Chinese, and from that time to the present I have continued in the same capacity, maintaining liaison with Ozaki and with [] who was introduced to me as my superior by Ozaki.

b7C

Concerning the foreign woman -- when I contacted [] my superior during my Shanghai days, at Tientsin around January 1934, I was told for the first time that her name was Smedley.

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"Q: Is this the unidentified caucasian man to whom you referred? (Here a photograph of Agnes Sorge - TN, Sic - was shown the suspect).

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"A: Yes, it is. He is the one to whom Ozaki referred to as Robinson Crusoe during my Shanghai days.

"Q: What do you know about the spy ring identified with Sorge and his group?

b7C "A: I have already stated that when embarking on these spy activities in collaboration with Ozaki Hozumi, I felt it strange that there was no connection with [] the man in charge of the intelligence activities of the Chinese Communist Party. Later on, after being introduced by Ozaki to the caucasians Sorge and Smedley, and after working with Smedley and a Chinese in North China, I gradually realized that we were working for the International Communist Party (Comintern). Since I had already accepted Communism, and since I supported the Comintern and believed in the desirability of an international Communist society, I approved of the spy organization and continued my activities in its behalf.

"Q: Roughly, how was the spy ring organized and what were the methods of contact employed?

"A: I have never heard anything from my experience in Shanghai, I would say that it is easily conceivable that Sorge is the central figure in the organization. And inasmuch as Smedley was in a position which involved the supervision of both Chinese and foreigners when I was active in Tientsin, North China in January 1933, I believe she is also a central figure in the organization. 269

The fact that Ozaki and [] both acted in an advisory and supervisory capacity and served as liaison men between me and the higher-ups (Ozaki from my Shanghai days on and [] after 1935) makes me think that they are the central figures among the Japanese. [] were successors to Ozaki, my superior in Shanghai, and handled liaison with higher-ups; they occupied a position immediately below that of Ozaki.

I recruited [] as member of the spy ring, so I attended to his contacts with higher-ups. b7C

I do not know the general procedure for making contacts, but, in my case, as I have noted, there were certain contact men between the top members of the ring and myself. These were (1) during my Shanghai period, Ozaki Hozumi, [] b7C
[], and (2) during my North China activities, a certain Chinese.

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A: I will describe my connection with [] At the beginning, I introduced [] to Smedley, a certain foreigner, and a certain Chinese. Later I reported on [] and the results of his activities direct to a Chinese contact man.

During the course of my espionage activities, I made a total of two reports in writing, to the upper echelon, one while at Shanghai and the other during my North China days. In all other cases, up to the very end, my reports were made verbally.

"Q: Give a general description of your part in the espionage activities in question.

"A: My part dates back to October 1931 and has continued without interruption to the present time. On Jan. 21, 1936, I was arrested by the Hsinking (Changchung) consulate-general police on charges of violation of the Peace Preservation Law and suspicion of engaging in spy activities, and on 24 June of that year I was found guilty on the former count, and sentenced to 10 months' penal servitude, sentence suspended for three years. At that time my connection with the Chinese Communist Party, and my part in the espionage activities in question were not discovered, and I left the prison without divulging any information concerning them.

After my release from prison, I reestablished my old contacts with Ozaki and [] and continued to engage in espionage work until my arrest. The details of my spy activities were as follows:

1. Between the end of October 1931, at which time I entered into my present spy activities and July 1932, I received orders from Sorge through [] (transmitted to [] by Ozaki Hozumi and his successor, [] on two occasions to study conditions in North China and Manchuria following the Manchurian Incident in order to ascertain the attitude of the Kwantung Army, the attitude of Manchuria toward the USSR, the progress being made in the establishment of Manchukuo, and the attitudes on the local White Russian, Moslem and Mongolian populations.

b7C

The periods involved were as follows:

- a. From the end of October 1931 to the latter part of January 1932.
- b. From the end of January 1932 to around the end of March of the same year.

Each mission was completed in about two months. I submitted written and oral reports on my findings to Sorge and Smedley through Ozaki and []

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A:

2. In July 1932 I informed Sorge through [] of my desire to work in North China in the future because operations were difficult in Shanghai. With his approval, I then returned to Japan and contacted Ozaki at [], asking him to serve as my contact thereafter. At the end of 1932 I arrived in Peiping, where, through Ozaki, I contacted Smedley, then known as Mrs. Sung.

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I had a meeting with Smedley and a certain Chinese and received instructions from Smedley to find out what was going on among the warlords in North China, and in the Kwantung Army. She and the Chinese also told me to find somebody to help me, so I went to Dairen, explained the nature of our espionage activities to [] who had been connected with the left-wing movement in his Toa Dobun Shoin days, and obtained his services as a collaborator.

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Smedley, a certain foreigner (who spoke German), a certain Chinese, [], and I then met at Smedley's home in Peiping, and the above instructions were passed on to [] by Smedley. It was decided that I would operate in Tientsin and [] in Dairen, and that the Chinese would act as our contact man.

Around June of that year, because of poor results in our work, I was given instructions through the Chinese to go to Manchuria and investigate the progress being made in the establishment of Manchukuo, Manchukuo's relations with the USSR, etc., etc.

b7C

Accordingly, I again visited Manchuria on a two-months' schedule, and, after discharging my mission returned to Tientsin in the latter part of August, stopping off at Dairen on my way back to pick up [] report.

I then turned over the written reports and gave the Chinese contact man the results of the investigations demanded of me in my instructions.

Soon afterward my contact with the Chinese was cut off, which meant that I stopped working for him."

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all info. 4 per army Ltr 3/30/63

On March 31 and April 1, 1949, [] was interrogated in Tokyo b7C
by officers of the American Occupation authorities and furnished the following
pertinent information relative to Smedley: *84*

"Q 5: Did Sorge, Ozaki and Smedley have any influence on your Communistic affiliations or leanings?

"A: I received practically no influence from Smedley as I very seldom spoke to her directly. Ozaki or Sorge was present most of the time and my influence was from them rather than from Smedley.

"Q 6: At the time you met Smedley, were you then a firm believer in Communism?

"A: Yes, by the time I met Smedley, I was already a believer in Communism."

"Q 13: When did you meet Smedley for the first time?

"A: October 1931, in Shanghai, China. I saw her for the first time with Ozaki and gradually came to know her. There was no formal introduction as to who Smedley really was.

[] was shown a collection of pictures - asked if he recognized b7C
any of the people. [] identified Sorge and three pictures of Smedley. Of the picture of Smedley appearing in her Battle Hymn of China, he stated: 'This person in the middle is the only one in the group I recognize. It is Smedley.')

"Q 14: Had you made up your mind to do espionage work for the Comintern or Communist Party prior to the time that you met Ozaki, Sorge and Smedley?

"A: I received training in espionage activities from this China Anti-Imperialism League (Shina Hantei Domei) referred to previously, and as part of the training, I engaged in some activities such as finding what people were in certain places at certain times, but I had never engaged in espionage activities as such prior to meeting Ozaki, Sorge and Smedley.

"Q 15: Give a brief description of your first meeting with Smedley. Where, when and who was there?

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"A: In October 1931. About the middle of October 1931, I was asked by a Chinese named [] is not sure this was the man's correct name), who was the man responsible for the Japanese members of the China Anti-Imperialism League (Shina Hantei Domei) to do a special job. I was introduced by him to Ozaki. I think that Ozaki probably asked [] to introduce me to him. I met Ozaki by appointment near the central post office in Shanghai, and Smedley came in an automobile which both Ozaki and I boarded and went to a Chinese restaurant called Hsing Hua Low on Nanking Road. I talked through Ozaki to Sorge at that meeting and did not talk directly to Smedley. Smedley was talking to Sorge, however.

b7C

"Q 16: Could you understand any of the conversation between Smedley, Sorge and Ozaki?

"A: I don't speak English, but I understood enough to gather a few things that were said.

"Q 17: In the early part of your testimony before the police interrogators, you mention a certain [] and that he was instrumental in training and employing [] and yourself in espionage work for the Chinese Communist Party, and that you were under the impression that this training would culminate in the organization of a left-wing spy ring. You also mention [] and a [] as go-betweens with Smedley. I want to know if they are the same person, and if this group is the group under which you received your early training.

b7C

"A: [] are the same person.

"Q 18: Was this group under [] a group that trained members of the Communist Party for espionage work?

b7C

"A: Yes, they were trained to do espionage work for the Chinese Communist Party.

"Q 19: And [] was the member who later assigned them to their various jobs to be performed? For instance, he introduced you to Ozaki and Ozaki took you to Smedley and Sorge where you received an assignment for espionage work?

"A: [] did have that duty of training and assignment of men for espionage work. It appeared, however, that Ozaki did not tell [] exactly what mission I would be assigned.

b7C

"Q 20: Ozaki went to [] and asked for a man to be assigned for this espionage work?

"A: That is the case.

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*all pages. 4 per Army LTR 3/30/53
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- "Q 21: Can you state if Sorge and Smedley knew that you were a member of an espionage ring at the time they gave this assignment to you?
- "A: They knew that I was affiliated with the Chinese Communist Party.
- "Q 22: They must have known that you were a trusted member of a spy ring, or they wouldn't have entrusted you with this assignment.
- "A: Ozaki knew of [] activities and Ozaki trusted []
- "Q 23: After [] introduced you to Ozaki, did Ozaki inquire into your past personal history, activities, etc. before he took you to Sorge and Smedley? b7C
- "A: Ozaki did not ask me as to my past activities. It is just that he trusted Chiang. He did say that [] has a good eye for sizing up people.
- "Q 24: How long was it after you met Ozaki for the first time before you were taken to meet Sorge and Smedley?
- "A: One or two days.
- "Q 25: In other words, almost as soon as arrangements could be made after meeting Ozaki, you were taken to Sorge and Smedley?
- "A: That is right.
- "Q 26: When you first met Smedley and Sorge, where they restrained in any manner in your presence? Did they discuss matters freely and openly? Did they show any hesitation? AC
- "A: They did not tell me who they were although in making the assignment to me, they told me what they required. In other words, they gave me orders.
- "Q 27: I understand that they did not give their correct names to you, but was your conversation as free as you had had with Ozaki and [] before you met them? Was there any restraint?
- "A: b7C As far as the work was concerned, there was no restraint between Sorge and myself through Ozaki, because Sorge seemed to be pressed for information at that time because it was immediately following the beginning of the Manchurian Incident and he was very short of help.
- "Q 28: Did you know, either through Ozaki telling you or other means, that you were going to Sorge and Smedley, (as you later learned their names to be), for a spy assignment?
- "A: I was not told that this was to be an espionage assignment until I met Sorge and Smedley.

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- "Q 29: Did you receive an assignment mission or order from them at your first meeting at the Chinese restaurant on Nanking Road?
- "A: Yes, I received the assignment or order at that time.
- "Q 30: Before you received an assignment or order were any preliminary questions propounded to you by Sorge or Smedley concerning your past activities and your loyalty to the Communist cause?
- "A: Sorge asked me some searching questions.
- "Q 31: In other words, the questions were to ascertain your availability for espionage work? To determine whether you could continue your present activities and do the espionage work without arousing undue suspicions?
- "A: Yes, Sorge asked those questions to find out whether I was capable of taking those activities.
- "Q 32: What was the assignment mission or order that you received in that restaurant? What particular work were you to do?
- "A: The first question I was asked was, 'Do you have friends in Manchuria and North China?' When I answered that I did have friends there, I was asked to go to Manchuria and North China to get information on the Japanese Kwantung Army, their strength, equipment, information concerning airfields, and find out about the White Russians being used by the Japanese against the USSR.
- "Q 33: This assignment to you had already been determined, if you could meet the qualifications, before this meeting was held?
- "A: I think that is right. 257
- "Q 34: Did Sorge ever speak to you in Japanese?
- "A: No.
- "Q 35: Then Ozaki acted as interpreter on everything?
- "A: That is right.
- "Q 36: Who told Ozaki the assignment you were to have? Was that Sorge or was it Smedley?
- "A: It was Sorge.
- "Q 37: Do you know whether Ozaki was able to speak any languages besides English and Japanese?
- "A: He knew German.

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- "Q 38: Do you know whether this conversation was carried on in German or in English between Sorge and Ozaki?
- "A: It was in English. I felt that they may have been speaking English because Sorge wanted to conceal his German nationality.
- "Q 39: Do you speak German?
- "A: I do not speak or understand German. Ozaki told me at one time that Sorge's accent was not English and he didn't think he was American or British.
- "Q 40: If Smedley spoke English, which of course she does, being an American, there was no possibility of Smedley not knowing that Sorge was giving you an assignment to do spy work?
- "A: Smedley should have known.
- "Q 41: When you say, 'she should have known', how close was Smedley to Sorge at the time he gave you your instructions?
- "A: Smedley sat right next to Sorge.
- "Q 42: If she understood English at all, she was bound to have understood what Sorge was saying? Is that correct?
- "A: Yes. Certainly. I accepted her an an accomplice.
- "Q 43: Just to be clear in my own mind — this was espionage work that you were to do? Is that correct?
- "A: Yes, that is right. That was understood by everybody.
- "Q 44: And all present knew that this was to be a spy assignment for the Russian Government or the Communists? Is that correct?
- "A: Yes, that is right.
- "Q 45: The conversation was such that any person present with average intelligence knew that this was an assignment to do espionage work for the Communists?
- "A: Yes. Certainly. This was no social meeting.
- "Q 46: Was there any indication from anything that you heard that could lead you to believe that the information which you were to gather was to be given to any other government besides the Russian Government?
- "A: I got the impression that the information was to go to the Comintern, or to Russia, but to no other government. Naturally in those days the Comintern was synonymous with Soviet Russia.
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- "Q 47: After you had received this assignment at the Chinese restaurant was there any discussion as to payment of expenses?
- "A: At that meeting I was asked about how much it would cost in Manchuria, but I was not told as to how I would be paid.
- "Q 48: As a matter of fact, how were you paid?
- "A: I remember that Sorge gave Ozaki American currency at that time and Ozaki later paid me in Chinese money.
- "Q 49: How much did he pay you?
- "A: I was gone for about a two-months' trip, and I received 300 dollars.
- "Q 50: Was that sufficient to pay the cost of your trip? Did you have to ask for more money?
- "A: I think that was sufficient, but at that time there was a drop in the price of gold. I was told, however, that the amount I received was for living expenses and transportation and if there were any other expenses incurred, I was to ask for more money.
- "Q 51: Were you later paid anything for your services?
- "A: Later, when I started a bookstore in Tientsin in 1933, I was given money to buy books, I was given money to rent a house, and such other expenses as were not directly connected with living expenses. *84*
- "Q 52: That was remuneration for your services for this particular job?
- "A: That is right.
- "Q 53: Let me review briefly. You were trained by [] for espionage work. [] introduced you to Ozaki for a spy assignment; Ozaki took you to meet Sorge and Smedley; they, at that time, gave you the assignment and paid you money for your expenses and later remunerated you for this assignment. Is that correct? *b7C*
- "A: That is right.
- "Q 54: If all conversation at this meeting was carried on in English, there was no possibility that any of those present, that is, Sorge, Smedley, and Ozaki did not know and could not help know that this was an assignment in espionage work for the Comintern or the Russian Government?
- "A: That is right.

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- "Q 55: With reference to the difference between the Russian Government and the Comintern, the information which you were gathering was not information that would have been of any particular value to the Comintern as distinguished from the Russian Government? Is that correct?
- "A: I was never told exactly who this information was going to, but I had no doubt that it was for the Comintern, and if it was for the Comintern, the information would naturally get to the Russian Government. The connection was public knowledge.
- "Q 56: Then, as far as you were concerned, gathering information for the Comintern was the same as gathering information for the Russian Government?
- "A: I was doing it for the objective of helping Communism.
- "Q 57: Was there anything that would cause you to believe that the Comintern would need information of this type? Didn't you know that information of this type was such information that it would be of no value to the Comintern except as it was used by the Red Russian Army?
- "A: I did not think very deeply into the problem at that time.
- "Q 58: The assignment you received was to get information on the military? Is that correct?
- "A: I was asked to get information not only concerning military matters, but on such matters as the political policy of the Kwantung Army in Manchuria after the Incident was over. My connections in Manchuria and in North China were such that I could get information in detail on political matters, as well as on military matters. 84
- "Q 59: When did you complete your mission and return to make a report on it, and how long did it take?
- "A: I came back to Shanghai once in December 1931 and made a report.
- "Q 60: Was that a written report, or did you make that verbally to someone?
- "A: I made a written report which Ozaki translated and submitted.
- "Q 61: Did he translate the report into English, French, or German, or do you know?
- "A: I think it was English.

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- "Q 62: At the time you made and turned in your report, did you see any other person besides Ozaki?
- "A: No one else was present when I gave the report in Japanese to Ozaki, however, I was present when Ozaki turned the translated document over to Sorge and Smedley. There were several meetings concerning this report.
- "Q 63: Where was the first meeting held when you returned from this assignment?
- "A: Smedley's house.
- "Q 64: Where did she live at that time?
- "A: A tall apartment building in the French Concession in Shanghai.
- "Q 65: Do you know what floor?
- "A: I do not remember clearly, but I do know that we went up in an elevator, so it must have been the third or fourth floor.
- "Q 66: Do you remember the name of the street the building was on?
- "A: I do not remember.
- "Q 67: Was there any incident in going to Smedley's apartment, or in entering the apartment, that stands out in your memory?
- "A: I remember that Ozaki said something about some prearranged signal as to whether it would be safe to go into Smedley's apartment or not.
- "Q 68: What time of the evening was this meeting?
- "A: I do not remember the exact time, but I remember that we left Ozaki's place after sundown.
- "Q 69: Was Sorge there when you arrived at Smedley's apartment?
- "A: Sorge was not there when we arrived.
- "Q 70: What time did Sorge arrive?
- "A: I think it was about 9 o'clock.
- "Q 71: (Handed the picture of Smedley appearing in Battle Hymn of China): Did the apartment belong to this woman, and is she the woman who was present?
- "A: ^{b7C} The apartment belonged to the woman and she is Agnes Smedley. I remember her as being a rather tall woman.

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all info. U per army ltr dtd 3/30/43

"Q 72: On that occasion, did you see Ozaki hand the report to any person?
"A: He turned the translated report to Sorge. At that time, Ozaki also turned over his own report to Sorge.

"Q 73: Was Smedley present at that time?
"A: I am quite definite that Smedley was there.

"Q 74: Did both Sorge and Smedley read this report? Think very carefully on your answer.
"A: I do not remember definitely that Smedley read the report, however, I received instructions at that meeting from Sorge as to future assignments, and at that time I remember that Smedley was talking to Sorge, so she must have known the contents of my report.

"Q 75: After reading the written report, did you make an oral report to Sorge? Did he ask you to enlarge, or question you about the report orally?
"A: I remember that Sorge asked me about the White Russians, but I did not have any information on White Russians, at that time.

"Q 76: What other subject did you take up in your oral report?
"A: Sorge asked if there was a possibility of Japan attacking the USSR after the Manchurian Incident.

"Q 77: What was the written report? What did it deal with?
"A: The first report included causes of Manchurian Incident, the relationship between Fascism in Japan and the Manchurian Incident, the fact that the Incident was started by independent Japanese defense unit in Manchuria at the time, and that the Kwantung Army was called in to support the defense units after the Incident started. When I received this assignment from Sorge, I was told that he just wanted to know the general situation. Sorge told me, 'Do not try to go too far into details because I have other sources of information.'

"Q 78: When you received your assignment, Sorge told you that, if during this work you feel there is any danger, go to Harbin and notify Ozaki of your address.
"A: I did not then feel any danger.

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all info is per army Ltr dtd 3/31/43*

- "Q 79: When you submitted the report there were present Sorge, Smedley, Ozaki and yourself. Was your oral report submitted in Japanese and translated by Ozaki into English and submitted to Smedley and Sorge?
- "A: Yes.
- "Q 80: Did Sorge interrupt by asking any questions while the oral report was being made?
- "A: Yes, he did, occasionally.
- "Q 81: Did he, at the conclusion of the report, ask any questions on the oral report?
- "A: I am rather confused as to what I was asked at certain meetings because there were many meetings.
- "Q 82: Were there questions asked at any of the meetings concerning your oral report?
- "A: Sorge did question me.
- "Q 83: That was in English to Ozaki who translated it into Japanese?
- "A: That is right.
- "Q 84: Did Smedley, at any time, take part in any of the questioning directed to you?
- "A: Although there were no questions put to me by Smedley, she did participate in the discussions. *lu*
- "Q 85: Did she participate in the discussions with Sorge and Ozaki and then the questions were put to you?
- "A: I have the impression that she was discussing questions with Sorge.
- "Q 86: Did Sorge read the written report aloud?
- "A: I do not recall; however, there were several meetings on the same report.
- "Q 87: Were you present at all the meetings?
- "A: Yes, I was present.
- "Q 88: Is it your opinion that Smedley knew the contents of the written report?
- "A: Yes, she must have known.
- "Q 89: In your opinion, there is no doubt that Smedley knew all the facts contained in the reports, both oral and written, that were submitted by you to Sorge, Smedley and Ozaki at Smedley's apartment at that meeting?
- "A: I am quite sure that Smedley knew the contents of both the oral and written reports.

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*all brackets U per Army Ltr dtd 3/30/83
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"Q90: In your testimony before the police, or in your interrogation by the police examiner, you stated you returned to Shanghai from Manchuria in January 1932. Is there any incident that you can recall that will allow you to fix that date more clearly and eliminate this confusion?

"A: I remember that I passed New Year's quietly in my apartment with some friends in Mukden.

"Q91: Wasn't that an unusual way to spend New Year's?

"A: I have the recollection that I went secretly back to Shanghai on the first trip, and this [redacted], who had been given me the information during my first stay in Mukden, felt uneasy about me going back secretly to Shanghai the way I did, so he asked me not to come to his office any more. Otherwise, I think I would have spent New Year's at the Mukden branch of the Asahi if I had been on good terms with [redacted], but instead I spent the New Year's quietly in my own apartment.

b7C

"Q 92: Based on what you have told us then, see if I understand you correctly. First, you do recall that you returned to Shanghai secretly and that your friend of the Asahi Shimbun staff was suspicious of such a trip and requested you not to come to the office any more. Is fact number one correct?

"A: That is true.

"Q 93: Number two: When you returned to Mukden, you were still on a secret mission. Is that correct?

"A: That is right.

"Q 94^{b7C}: Since your friend, [redacted] was suspicious of your trip, you were being a little cautious and did not celebrate New Year's in the ordinary manner. Is that correct?

"A: That is right.

"Q 95: And, consequently, you remember that you spent New Year's in your own apartment with a few friends rather than with your newspaper friends at the Asahi Shimbun where you ordinarily would have gone?

"A: Yes.

"Q 96: Then, by reason of calling these facts to mind, you can now state definitely that at the end of December 1931, you were in Mukden on a second assignment?

"A: Yes, that is it.

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"Q 97: You returned from Mukden the middle of December; you submitted a report in Japanese to Ozaki; Ozaki translated it to English; then you both went to Smedley's apartment by a prearranged appointment. When you arrived, Sorge was not there; Sorge arrived about 9 o'clock. You submitted your written report, also your oral report on matters on which you were questioned. The conversation was in English and was understood by all present, that is, Sorge, Smedley and Ozaki?

"A: That is true, and I think the date I came back from Mukden was about the 20th of December.

"Q 98: When did serious discussions start about your second assignment?

"A: I was asked if I would be able to go back to Manchuria the same night I submitted my report in Smedley's apartment.

"Q 99: When were definite plans made for you to return?

"A: I think we talked about that when we were walking through the park.

"Q 100: Describe that a little more fully.

"A: At the first meeting in Smedley's apartment, I was asked whether I would be able to go back or not, at which time I answered that I would be able to go. When we left that night we decided to meet again the next morning at Smedley's apartment. Sorge again came late after everyone else had assembled, and it was decided at that time that I would go again to Mukden. After the meeting at Smedley's apartment, the four of us, Ozaki, Smedley, Sorge and I went by automobile to the park. We made definite plans for me to go back to Mukden at that park. 24

"Q 101: What was the nature of your second assignment?

"A: It was about the same as the request that was made of me the first time. The information that was requested of me the first time as conditions were changing daily in Manchuria at that time. I was asked to watch for any changes since the first report.

"Q 102: After you had received your assignment, was there any provision made for the payment of your expenses of your second trip to Manchuria?

"A: I received expense money.

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*Sp4 also my 6.20.43
all pages LI per Army Ltr dtd 3/30/83*

"Q 103: From whom did you receive the money?

"A: Sorge. Sorge gave it to me at Smedley's house.

"Q 104: How much?

"A: I think it was about 100 American dollars.

"Q.105: Were Smedley and Ozaki present when this money was passed?

"A: Yes, they were both there. In the presence of Sorge, Smedley suggested that I would need a winter overcoat, if I were going again to Manchuria. I was wearing a light topcoat at that time.

"Q 106: Did you buy an overcoat?

"A: I went with Ozaki to order it.

"Q 107: Do you know who paid for it?

"A: I received the money for the overcoat in addition to the expense money, but the payment for the overcoat was made to the tailor in Chinese dollars by Ozaki.

"Q 108: The \$100 was expense money. Did you receive any money for your services for this second trip to Manchuria?

"A: I did not receive any money aside from actual expenses and transportation and the money for the overcoat.

"Q 109: But the advances given for your services gave you ample funds to live on and to operate with?

"A: The money I received was ample for living expenses. While I was in Shanghai, I was drawing a salary so I did not have to have anything other than pocket money.

"Q 110: Who did you draw your salary from?

"A: From Sorge.

"Q 111: At this stage, did you consider Smedley a member of this spy ring of sufficient importance that you would have taken an assignment from her without further question?

"A: I certainly would have done anything that Smedley asked me to do without question. Of course, I would have consulted with Ozaki for even with Sorge, I always worked through Ozaki.

"Q 112: Did you consider Sorge and Smedley of equal importance in this spy ring? Or, if not equally important, she was a very important member?

"A: I received the impression that she was a very important member.

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Sgt also msg 6. 20. 43

1 per Army Ltr Ltr 3/31/53

"Q 113: When did you leave Shanghai for your second trip to Manchuria?

"A: I do not remember the exact date. It may have been about the 24th or 25th of December.

"Q 114: How long did you stay in Manchuria on the second assignment?

"A: About the 28th or 29th of January.

"Q 115: Who did you contact upon your return?

"A: Ozaki.

"Q 116: Where and to whom did you submit your report?

"A: Smedley's house.

"Q 117: Where was she living at this time?

"A: The same apartment house in the French Concession.

"Q 118: Was Sorge present at the time you arrived at Smedley's house?

"A: Ozaki and I met Sorge at the Bund and went up to Smedley's house together.

"Q 119: About what time?

A: About 9 or 10 o'clock at night.

"Q 120: Was Agnes Smedley in her apartment when you arrived?

"A: She was in her apartment.

"Q 121: Was this the woman who was in the apartment and with whom you met?

(Battle Hymn of China Picture)

"A: Yes, it is the same.

"Q 122: Did you then submit a written and oral report to Sorge and Smedley?

"A: I think I compiled the report and wrote it down and submitted the report.

"Q 123: Was there any discussion of your report during the evening?

"A: Of course, we had discussions concerning my report. It consisted of such information as the development of Manchuria, the establishment of Manchuria as a state. Conditions were changing constantly in Manchuria in these days, and I was instructed to observe changes that were taking place.

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SPT also may 6. 22. 43

U Per Army Lrk Lrd 3/30/83

- "Q 124: Is it not true that about that time there was a considerable amount of friction between the Japanese Foreign Office and the Kwantung Army?
- "A: It is true that there was some friction between the Kwantung Army and the Japaense Government at that time, but such facts did not appear in the newspapers in Manchuria.
- "Q 125: Did Smedley participate in the discussion of your report?
- "A: Yes, she did.
- "Q 126: How long did the meeting last?
- "A: About two or three hours.
- "Q 127: Did you return to your house that night?
- "A: I stayed that night at Smedley's apartment.
- "Q 128: The next morning after you slept in Smedley's apartment - do you remember where you went?
- "A: The next morning Ozaki and I returned to our hotels by street-car.
- "Q 129: Before you left, or at any time during this occasion at Smedley's house, did you discuss a new assignment?
- "A: There was some discussion as to whether it would be better for me to remain in Shanghai or to return to Manchuria. It was finally decided that it would be better for me to to back to Manchuria again, and I agreed to do so. K4
- "Q 130: Did Smedley participate in that conversation?
- "A: Yes, she did participate in the discussion.
- "Q 131: Then it was settled when you left her house that you would return to Manchuria. Is that correct?
- "A: Yes, it was settled.
- "Q 132: Did you return to Manchuria?
- "A: Yes. On the way back from Smedley's house, I was told by Ozaki that because he was returning to Japan, I should contact Smedley through a and Ozaki gave me a letter of introduction to this man.

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*sent also msg 6-20-43
LI per Army Ltr dtd 3/31/45*

- "Q 133: Is that the first time that you knew Ozaki was returning to Japan?
- "A: I don't remember the exact time or day when I heard this news, but it was after I returned from Mukden the second time.
- "Q 134: You returned to Mukden on this occasion in the latter part of January 1932. Is that correct?
- "A: In the early part of February 1932.
- "Q 135: Did you travel overland this time or did you go by boat?
- "A: By boat to Dairen.
- "Q 136: How many meetings did you have before definite plans were made for you to return to Manchuria?
- "A: I met with Sorge twice after this meeting at Smedley's apartment.
- "Q 137: Was Smedley present at either one of those two meetings?
- "A: Smedley was not present.
- "Q 138: You said that before you left Smedley's house and during the time that you were in Smedley's house, it was determined that it was best for you to return to Manchuria. What instructions did you receive at that time as to what you were to do? What was the mission you were given at the time?
- "A: The instructions were about the same as the previous mission. *LU*
- "Q 139: You were to carry on the work that you had already been doing?
- "A: That is right, yes.
- "Q 140: What arrangements were made at that meeting in Smedley's house with reference to payment for your expenses or other reimbursement?
- "A: We discussed the expenses for this mission, but I do not remember whether I was paid on the spot or not.
- "Q 141: But you do remember that payment to you was discussed at that meeting in Smedley's apartment. Is that correct?
- "A: Yes.
- "Q 142: Do you remember how much the payment was to be?
- "A: I don't remember the exact amount, but I believe that it was about the same as the previous payment.
- "Q 143: You say you met Sorge on a couple of other occasions before you returned to Mukden?
- "A: Yes.

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SP4 also reg 6.20.43

U Per Army Cdr dtd 3/30/83

- "Q 144: The two meetings that you had with Sorge before you returned to Mukden -- where were they held?
- "A: I met Sorge at a western-style restaurant called the Yellow Jacket.
- "Q 145: What did you discuss at those meetings?
- "A: As Ozaki had left for Japan, and because I could not contact Sorge through Ozaki and because contact through [] seemed impractical, I was told at this meeting with Sorge to contact him at a post office box and I was given the number of a post office box. b7C
- "Q 146: Since Ozaki wasn't present at these meetings, did Sorge speak Japanese to you or did you use a language that you both understood, or did you use an interpreter? Which of the three?
- "A: We spoke in English and there was no interpreter. The conversation just consisted of such matters as my date of departure, and there was no detailed conversation of my activities. That much I was able to do.
- "Q 147: It has been my experience that many Japanese can read English, but not speak English. Could you read English?
- "A: I can understand simple written English?
- "Q 148: With your limited knowledge of English, understanding a few words and being able to read simple English, it was sufficient for your purpose which, as I understand, was merely your departure date and how to contact Sorge. Is that correct? 24
- "A: Yes, that is right.
- "Q 149: You, at one time, said in talking to the Japanese police, that you understood enough English to be able to follow a trend of a conversation. By that, I mean that you knew just enough English to know the subject, but not know what was said. Could you do that at that time?
- "A: I am not able to understand details in English conversation, but I can make out what is being talked about.
- "Q 150: When you said that your assignment and your reports were discussed by Smedley with Sorge and Ozaki on these various occasions, you did not have to depend on what Ozaki told you? You knew from your limited knowledge of English the general trend of the conversation? Is that correct?

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SPT also may 6. 2043

U per Army Ltr dtd 3/3/63

"A: If it was conversation concerning my reports, I was able to understand some of the conversation, but not conversation where the subject was foreign to me; I had difficulty understanding those conversations.

"Q 151: When your reports were discussed, you do know that Smedley was discussing your reports with Ozaki and Sorge? You did know that? Is that correct?

"A: Yes. Smedley had knowledge of all transactions.

"Q 152: Getting back to the time when you returned to Manchuria by boat and your two meetings with Sorge after the meeting in Smedley's house. I take it because of your limited English, there was very little said between you and Sorge? Is that correct?

"A: That is correct."

"Q 169: What did you do after you had submitted your report of this trip to Sorge? What were your activities after that?

"A: Sorge asked me to stay in Shanghai and take a position so I returned to the Shanghai Weekly.

"Q 170: How long did you stay with the Shanghai Weekly?

"A: Until I was arrested in May.

"Q 171: What were your espionage activities during that time?

"A: I was to investigate the movements and the strength of the Japanese Army following the Shanghai Incident.

"Q 172: Did you submit any reports to Sorge on this activity?

"A: I was not able to get any information as I was under the surveillance of the Kampei Tai and the Consulate Police.

"Q 173: What were the reasons for your arrest?

"A: There was a research society affiliated with the Toa Dobun Shoin and as a result of an anti-war movement by some members of this research group, two students were expelled from the school. Their names were [redacted] These two came to me and asked me if there was any work that they could engage in, and I told them to go to Manchuria, which they did. That research group which I referred to was a leftist group. I was arrested on the suspicion of engaging in leftist activities,

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SP4 also ref 6.20.43

Call Rpts LI per Army Ltr 3/31/83

A: particularly with reference to sending these two students to Manchuria.

"Q 174: How long were you detained by the police?

"A: About 20 days.

"Q 175: When you were released, what did you do? Did you stay in Shanghai?

"A: After I was released, I contacted [] and asked him to transmit to Sorge my intention of returning to Japan because there was no use of my staying in Shanghai any longer.

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"Q 176: When did you return to Japan?

"A: The latter part of July.

"Q 177: What were your activities in Japan during this period?

"A: I promised to get in touch with Ozaki so I looked him up right away.

"Q 178: Did he give you any instructions - any assignment?

"A: I did not receive any instructions as to espionage activities, but was told to recuperate for a while.

"Q 179: When did you receive your next assignment?

"A: About the 27th of December that year.

"Q 180: Who gave it to you?

"A: I received a letter from Ozaki asking me to meet him at the Hinkai Hospital in Shinagawa, Tokyo, on about the 25th of December. When I met him there, he asked me to leave for Peiping on the 27th or the 28th.

"Q 181: Did he give you any reason for going to Peiping?

"A: He gave me no reason, but I assumed that it was to engage in espionage activities.

"Q 182: What were your instructions?

"A: There were no instructions given before I left. I was told by Ozaki to meet him in a German restaurant in Peiping.
(note: Teh Kuo means Germany in Chinese.)

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sp4 also met 6.20.83

all info CI per army Ltr dtd 3/31/83

"Q 183: When?

"A: I think it was about the 30th when I was to meet him.

"Q 184: After you met Ozaki at this restaurant, did he give you any assignment at the time?

"A: When I arrived, Ozaki was already in the restaurant talking to Smedley. I was told by Ozaki to go to meet a Madame Sung at No. 21 West Tsung Pu Hutung.

"Q 185: Was there any other conversation between you, Smedley and Ozaki at this meeting?

"A: There was other conversation but that was all that was told to me at the time.

"Q 186: Was this the woman who was with Ozaki in the restaurant? (Battle Hymn of China picture).

"A: Yes, that is the woman.

"Q 187: When did you go to see Madame Sung?

"A: It was about two or three days later - in January.

"Q:188: Did you know Madame Sung at the time you went to call on her?

"A: I had an idea that it was Smedley.

"Q 189: When you got there, you found out that it was Smedley?

"A: When I got to the address, a Chinese answered; he came to the door and led me into a room where Smedley was. She was dressed in a black cotton Chinese dress.

"Q 190: Was Smedley, alias Madame Sung, this woman? (Battle Hymn of China picture).

"A: Yes.

"Q 191: Who else was present at this meeting?

"A: Aside from the Chinese who answered the door, there was another foreigner, who appeared to be a German, dressed in a black suit and appearing to be about 50 years old.

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Spt also may 6.20.43

All physio LI per Army Ltr dtd 3/31/43

"Q 192: Had you ever seen the Chinese or the German present before?
"A: It was the first time that I saw the two."

"Q 194: Was he fat?
"A: He was not fat, but he was not thin either.

"Q 195: Did you ever see this German again?
"A: I did see him later riding on a ricksha_ with Smedley through the streets of Peiping.

"Q 196: Did you ever find out his name or his connection?
"A: No, I did not.

"Q 197: Was this the man you met there, or was it about his build?
(Group picture from Battle Hymn of China).
"A: It looks like him, but I cannot say definitely that it was he.

"Q 198: What took place at this meeting?
"A: Apparently, Ozaki had told Smedley about [redacted] in Dairen for Smedley asked me whether I had any friends in Dairen. When I told her about [redacted] in Dairen, I was asked to bring them to Peiping for a meeting.

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"Q 199: Who asked you to bring them?
"A: I was asked by Smedley, but this was after Smedley and the German discussed the matter.

"Q 200: Do you speak Chinese?
"A: Yes, I do.

"Q 201: Were you and Smedley conversing in Chinese?
"A: The Chinese and Smedley talked in English. I talked to the Chinese in Chinese and the Chinese acted as interpreter between Smedley and myself.

"Q 202: Did Smedley tell you at the time why she wanted these men brought to Peiping?
"A: No, she did not give me the reason why at that time. She merely asked whether I had friends in Dairen and then asked me to bring these two.

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SP4 also neg 6.20.43
U Per Army Ltr dtd 3/30/43

"Q 203: Was that the substance of the conversation at this meeting?

"A: Yes, that is right.

"Q 204: Did you proceed to carry out these instructions?

"A: Yes, I did, but both of them could not come, so I brought only

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"Q 205: Did you go to Dairen for these men?

"A: Yes, I did go to Dairen.

"Q 206: Who paid your expenses for this trip?

"A: Smedley.

"Q 207: Do you remember how much she paid you? Whether it was in Chinese dollars?

"A: I do not remember exactly what currency, but I was paid in either Chinese dollars or in Japanese yen.

"Q 208: You can't fix the amount of the currency?

"A: She paid for my expenses to Dairen and to bring these men back.

"Q 209: You are definite that it was not American money?

"A: It was definitely not American money.

"Q 210: And it was either Chinese or Japanese money?

"A: It was one of the two. The Japanese money was used in Dairen, but the passage was paid in Chinese money at that time.

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"Q 211: Perhaps it was both?

"A: It was either one or the other.

"Q 212: Were you told why these men were needed or for what purpose they were needed?

"A: She did not say how they were to be used. Because of previous connections, I knew without her telling me, that it was for espionage activities.

"Q 213: Did this expense money include passage for these men from Peiping back to Dairen?

"A: Yes.

"Q 214: When did you return to Peiping?

"A: Four or five nights later. I stayed in Dairen two nights.

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*U per Army Ltr dtd 3/30/49
Spt Army 6.20.49*

- "Q 215: When was the next meeting you had with Smedley?
"A: It was before the 10th of January of the following year, 1933.
- "Q 216: What took place at that meeting?
"A: I left one day ahead of [] from Dairen and [] came to my house when he arrived. We went together to Smedley's place and those present at the meeting were Smedley, the German, the Chinese, [] and myself. b7C
- "Q 217: What was discussed at this meeting?
"A: We discussed the gathering of political, economic and military information on North China and Manchuria. It was decided to keep one man each in Peiping, Tientsin and Dairen. It was decided that I stay in Peiping, [] in Tientsin, and [] in Dairen. b7C
- "Q 218: Was there any arrangement made for sending reports to Smedley?
"A: We decided that I go to Tientsin once every week or ten days and that [] would go to Dairen once every ten days or so to get information from [] and that I would gather this information and contact the Chinese. b7C
- "Q 219: Did you ever know the real identity of the Chinese?
"A: I never knew his real name, but I was later told that if there was ever a need to contact the Chinese, I was to write to a MA at the Women's Normal School in Peiping. X4
- "Q 220: What arrangement was made for submitting your reports?
"A: Reports were to be given directly to the Chinese at Smedley's (alias Madame Sung) residence at No. 21 West Tsung Pu Hutung. Later, I was advised that Smedley (alias Madame Sung) had vacated this residence and it was agreed that the Chinese would contact me at prearranged intervals at the book store in Tientsin. If for any reason, our contact was broken, I was to write to MA at the Women's Normal School in Peiping.
- "Q 221: Were any reports made to Smedley's representative -- the Chinese -- at the bookstore?
"A: Yes, one report was made at the bookstore, but subsequent reports were given to the Chinese who contacted me at the Peiyang Hotel in the Japanese Concession in Tientsin at prearranged intervals.

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U Per Army Ltr dtd 2/34/43 my
SP4 also mfg 6.20.43

"Q 222: How long did you continue making reports to the Chinese?
"A: This particular phase lasted until about the 20th of August.

"Q 223: Did you see Smedley after the arrangements were made for the assignment of you, [redacted]

"A: No, I did not meet Smedley after that.

b7C

"Q 224: Did you receive any money for expenses and services for this assignment?

"A: Yes, I did.

"Q 225: Who gave you the money?

"A: I received it from the Chinese. This Chinese did not speak either Cantonese or the Shanghai dialect, and he did not speak the Peiping dialect, either. I believe he was a northerner.

"Q 226: Did you consider this a continuation of your former activities, or did you consider this a new phase of espionage work?

"A: Because this new assignment was also related to Smedley and Ozaki I felt that it was a continuation of my previous activities.

"Q 227: To sum up this phase: In the latter part of December, Ozaki asked you to leave for Peiping and said he would meet you there later. You met him around the end of the year at arranged meeting place, a German restaurant, and found him with Smedley. You were told to contact Madame Sung at No. 21 West Tsung Pu Hutung; Madame Sung was actually Smedley who requested you to recruit two men to gather information regarding the Kwantung Army and the North China Garrison Army (Japanese Army). You were asked to recruit one [redacted] and one [redacted], which required a trip to Dairen. Smedley gave you money to pay your expenses and also the expenses for these two men to come to Peiping and to receive their definite assignment. You were instructed to make these reports to the Chinese at Smedley's address. Is that correct?

b7C

"A: Yes, that is right.

"Q 228: How long did these activities keep you in Peiping?

"A: I did not stay in Peiping. On January 10th, 1933, I left with [redacted] for Tientsin, and toward the latter part of January we set up a bookstore in Tientsin. [redacted] had no friends in Tientsin, so I decided to stay there with him for a while, but around May, [redacted] had a nervous breakdown and returned to Dairen, so I stayed on in Tientsin.

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spc - 6.20.43

U Per army Lrk dtd 3/31/43

"Q 229: Who furnished you the money to set up this bookstore?

"A: The Chinese gave me the money.

"Q 230: Was it run for commercial enterprise or for other purposes?

"A: In order to avoid suspicion in Tientsin, we had to engage in some business or have some work.

"Q 231: In other words, it was a front for espionage activities?

"A: That is right.

"Q 232: Was this discussed at the meeting with Smedley, the German and the Chinese?

"A: At this meeting where Smedley was present, there was no definite decision as to what kind of business we would engage in, but there was a suggestion that we open a tea shop, but we felt that too much capital would be required to open a tea shop, so we more or less decided to open a bookshop.

"Q 233: Was the financing of the bookshop discussed with Smedley?

"A: I do not remember clearly if the bookshop was discussed, but there was discussion as to the cost of carrying on some business as a front for our spy activities.

"Q 234: In other words, it was decided at that meeting that some commercial enterprise would be set up in order to act as a front for you espionage work?

"A: That is it.

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"Q 235: And it was understood that whatever activities were started, would be paid for by Smedley and her group?

"A: Yes. They agreed to finance the enterprise.

"Q 236: How long did you conduct this bookshop and how long did you remain in this phase of your espionage work, that is, operating your bookshop?

"A: Until about September.

"Q 237: Did you return to Manchuria?

"A: I could not get any information in Tientsin because I could not establish any connections, so in June I went to Changchun in Manchuria.

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SPY also my 6.20.83

LI per Army ltr dtd 3/31/83

- "Q 238: Did this trip to Manchuria involve any additional assignment? What was the nature of the information you were after in Manchuria?
- "A: I went to Manchuria to get general information on the economic, political and military affairs in Manchuria.
- "Q 239: How long did you stay there?
- "A: I went there in June and came back in August.
- "Q 240: Did you see Smedley or the Chinese when you returned?
- "A: I met the Chinese.
- "Q 241: Did you submit a report?
- "A: I did make a report, but I did not have much information.
- "Q 242: Were you paid for this service?
- "A: I received some money after I came back, but it did not amount to very much.
- "Q 243: Who paid you this money?
- "A: I received it from the Chinese.
- "Q 244: Did you ever find out the name of this Chinese?
- "A: I never knew the right name of this Chinese. He wore glasses and he was well-built. [redacted] and I did not know the name of this Chinese, so in referring to him, we used the term Aniki but we never addressed him by that name.
- b7C
- "Q 245: How long did you remain in Manchuria?
- "A: About two months -- from June to August.
- "Q 246: Then what were your movements?
- "A: I returned to Tientsin in August, made my report to the Chinese and met again later in a part in Tientsin by a previous appointment. The Chinese stated that he was reprimanded by his superiors for lack of information gathered.
- "Q 247: Can you give any reason for the lack of information gathered?
- "A: I was unable to establish good connection in Manchuria because the persons I had known previously had moved and I could not locate them.

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*U per Army Ltr dtd 3/31/43
SPT also may 6.20.43*

- "Q 248: What were your movements after August 1933?
"A: After the second time I met the Chinese, I made arrangements to meet him again, but he did not appear, so our connection was severed after that. I closed the bookshop and became an employee of a woolen company.
- "Q 249: How long did you remain with the woolen company?
"A: Until about January. [] came to Tientsin about January. I am not sure whether it was after I left the woolen company or before I left the woolen company when I saw [] in Tientsin. I had seen an item in the newspaper that [] had arrived. I heard that [] was at this Peiyang Hotel so I looked him up there. b7C
- "Q 250: What was the nature of your discussion with []
"A: [] spoke at that time of meeting Sorge and Smedley in Shanghai. There, for the first time, I found out Smedley's name. That was about January or February 1934. [] left for Hankow to get his wife and new-born baby and I stayed at [] house while he was gone. In February, I returned to Osaka, Japan, to report to Ozaki that my connections were severed. b7C
- "Q 251: Can you tell what Smedley's influence and position were in Chinese espionage? Was she a person of high rank in that activity?
"A: Yes, I did get that impression. ELL
- "Q 252: In your conversations and contacts with Smedley, did you get the idea that she had direct contact with Moscow or with Russia?
"A: I got the impression that she had some liaison with the Comintern.
- "Q 253: Can you recall any names of leftists that you met with Smedley or at Smedley's house, or names that you might have heard in these meetings other than those we have discussed?
"A: The Chinese once asked me if I knew of a []. I told him that I did know him.
- "Q 254: Who was he?
"A: [] was an employee of the South Manchurian Railway Company in China, and he was active in organizing the Pacific Labor Conference which was held in 1927 in Hankow. b7C
- "Q 255: Did you know that Smedley left China for Russia and the United States in May 1933?
"A: No, I did not know.

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U Per Army Ltr DTD 3/31/43
6.20.43 SPT adw mg

- "Q 256: Did you know that Ozaki, on 19 October 1934, met Smedley in Tokyo when she was on her way back to China from the U.S.A.?
- "A: No, I did not hear about Ozaki meeting Smedley in Japan, but heard that Smedley came as far as Kobe at one time, but did not get off at Kobe because she was so well-known by the Japanese police.
- "Q 257: Was that in 1934?
- "A: I heard the story from Oszki, and I do not know exactly the time, so I cannot say definitely whether it was 1934.
- "Q 258: Do you know ?
- "A: Yes. b7C
- "Q 259: Did you ever meet Smedley in her bookshop?
- "A: I heard about this bookshop and this woman from Ozaki, but I never went to that bookshop.
- "Q 260: You never knew any of the people who frequented the bookshop?
- "A: I heard that many of the leftists among the employees of the South Manchurian Railway Company went there to buy books. #4
- "Q 261: Did you ever hear of the newspaper, Frankfurter Zeitung?
- "A: I never heard that name at that time, but recently I heard that Sorge had some connection with that publication.
- "Q 262: Ozaki classified and evaluated the Sorge group as an organization maintained in Japan by a special espionage division of the Comintern. He also stated in the same series of interrogations that he entered the group through his association with Miss Smedley in China. Since you were a resident in China during that particular time, what is your recollection, if any, of these circumstances?
- "A: Yes. I feel the same way that Ozaki did. I think that Ozaki entered this group through Smedley and that this group was a Comintern enterprise.

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U Per Army log dtd 3/30/83
SFF also may 6.20.83

"Q 263: Do you know whether Ozaki was a frequent visitor to []
[] book store in Shanghai?
"A: I heard from Ozaki that he frequently went to that book store.

b7C

"Q 264: Through whom did you meet Ozaki?
"A: I first met Ozaki when two students came from Japan with a letter
of introduction to Ozaki from [], an employee of the
Tokyo Asahi Shimbun. These two came to visit a Matsuo, one of
my co-workers at the Shanghai Weekly and they stayed in a room
at the Shanghai Weekly. I met Ozaki for the first time at a
dinner attended by these two students, Ozaki and myself.

b7C

"Q 265: How long after that was it before Ozaki introduced you to
Smedley and Sorge?
"A: About six months later."

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[redacted]:
On April 2nd and the 26th, 1949, American occupation authorities questioned one [redacted]. He advised that in April, 1931 he obtained a teaching position in Tung Weng College in China; that he considered himself "academically" a Communist but was not a member of the Communist Party. He became a friend of Ozaki, Hozumi who was later revealed as one of Sorge's most valuable aides in the operations of his group. The pertinent portion of [redacted] interrogation relative to Smedley is as follows: *24*

"Q 44: When was the first time you heard of Agnes Smedley from Ozaki?

"A: I think I heard about Agnes Smedley from Ogata before I heard anything about her from Ozaki.

"Q 45: What did [redacted] have to say about her?

"A: The conversations about Smedley were to the effect that her books were being sold in the Zeitgeist. I am not definite, but I think it was said that an interesting foreign Communist was in Shanghai.

"Q 46: And who was that interesting foreign Communist?

"A: Smedley.

"Q 47: When did Ozaki first mention Smedley?

"A: I think it was after I returned to Shanghai. I met Smedley and went back and told Ozaki that I had met her.

"Q 48: Had you met Smedley before that?

"A: I met Smedley for the first time when I returned to Shanghai in April or May 1932. I met her in May 1932 through [redacted] who operated the book shop, Zeitgeist.

"Q 49: Did you have any conversation with her at that time?

"A: The conversation was very short. [redacted] knew that I was leftist because I used to buy leftist literature from her shop, and she and Smedley asked me about Ozaki in Japan. *24*

"Q 50: Did you discuss Ozaki, whom you knew to be a Communist?

"A: The discussion was about Ozaki's health.

"Q 51: Until that time, Ozaki had never mentioned Smedley to you? Is that correct?

"A: There was no talk of Smedley with Ozaki before that time. It occurred to me for the first time at that meeting in the book store that Ozaki knew Smedley, but had avoided mentioning her to me.

"Q 52: When was the next time that you saw Smedley?

"A: About one week or ten days after our first meeting in the

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*UPR Army Ltr dtd 3/26/43
SPR also msg 4.20.43*

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*4 Pm Army Ltr. dtd. 7/30/43
SPH memo 6.20.43*

Zeitgeist. The meeting was by appointment in her apartment.

"Q 53: Where was her apartment?

"A: In the French Concession in Shanghai.

"Q 54: What sort of a building was it?

"A: It was about five or six stories tall.

"Q 55: What floor did she live on?

"A: About the third or fourth floor on the side facing the street-car line.

"Q 56: Did you go up to her floor by elevator?

"A: Yes.

"Q 57: Who else was present at that meeting with Smedley besides yourself?

"A: Only my wife.

"Q 58: What did you discuss during that meeting with Smedley?

"A: We talked about the cause of the Shanghai Incident and the influence of Fascists and military leaders in causing the war, and the effects on the medium and small enterprises in China. She also mentioned a gathering of foreign correspondents in Shanghai where she had given a toast, 'Not for Chiang Kai-shek, but for the Eighth Route Army.' She said that the Eighth Route Army was not losing to the Japanese Army, but that Chiang Kai-shek was compromising with the Japanese Army.

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"Q 59: At that time did you tell her of your close relationship with Ozaki?

"A: I am not clear as to exactly what was said, but since Ozaki entered the conversation, there must have been some talk about Ozaki and myself.

"Q 60: Did she ask you for any specific information at this first meeting?

"A: We discussed the causes of the Shanghai Incident and its effect on the Chinese economy. She said that she had difficulty understanding my English and asked me to put my observations in writing.

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*SPT also on 6.20.43
U per Army L&L dtd 3/30/43*

- "Q 61: Do you recognize either of these two as Agnes Smedley?
(Picture from BATTLE HYMN OF CHINA and one with caption beginning 'Political School Na'm')
- "A: b7C [] identified the picture from the Book, BATTLE HYMN of CHINA as being Smedley.) The first meeting at Smedley's apartment lasted only about 30 minutes. She said she was expecting someone and asked me to leave.
- "Q 62: When was the next time you saw Smedley?
- "A: At our first meeting in her apartment, she told me that she had difficulty understanding my English because I spoke a mixture of English and German, since I studied economics in German, so she asked me to put my observations in writing and bring them to her. This I did about two or three days later. I remember that she was in bed when I visited her the second time.
- "Q 63: What else was discussed at this meeting in her apartment?
- "A: At the second meeting she was in bed and complained of some pain in her spine, so I gave her the report and left the apartment. The door was opened by a Chinese boy who took me to her room. I invited her to come for a sukiyaki dinner after she felt better and asked if she liked sukiyaki. She said she did and had eaten sukiyaki with Ozaki once or twice.
- "Q 64: The sukiyaki party in your home was the next meeting?
- A: Yes, that was the fourth meeting. *KU*
- "Q 65: How many people were there that night? Just you and your wife and Smedley, or did you invite some other persons?
- "A: [] Smedley, my wife and me.
- "Q 66: Up until this time had Smedley told you about her activities?
- "A: No, she had not. I do remember [] mentioning that she was a very important person and that if an appointment with her was made, to be prompt.
- b7C
- "Q 67: At this sukiyaki party, which was your forth meeting with her, you say there was nothing except light conversation?
- "A: That is true.
- "Q 68: When was the next time you saw Smedley?
- "A: After that I went to her apartment, but found the door closed and when I inquired of [] as to Smedley's whereabouts I was told that Smedley had gone into the interior of China.
- b7C

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*SP/abw may 6.20.83
LI Per Army Ltr dtd 3/30/83*

"Q 69: When was that?
"A: About the end of June 1932.

"Q 70: Was that the last time you saw her?
"A: Yes, that was the last time as far as I remember.

"Q 71: Did you ever take any messages at all from Ozaki to Smedley?
"A: No. Now that I look back, I think that Ozaki was hiding his activities with Smedley from me.

"Q 72: You told us that several people told you that Smedley was a very important person in Communist circles.
"A: I was definitely told that by [redacted]

"Q 73: What did you gather she meant by 'very important?' Could it have meant important in espionage work?
"A: I thought she had some important connection with the Chinese Communist Party.

"Q 74: Was she important in Chinese Communist Party work?
"A: Yes, I think so.

"Q 75: You were told that your dealings with her, your contacts, should be done in a secretive manner. Is that correct?
"A: I was told to be cautious.

"Q 76: After being told that she was a person of great importance and that your contacts, dealings and associations with her must be handled in a cautious manner, didn't you gather that she was engaged in unusual work, such as espionage, or work that was unusual and not generally known?
"A: I assumed that she was engaged in some secret activity, but the code among those of us was not to ask such things point blank. I was able to imagine that she was engaged in secret activities. I was able to deduce from her writings that she was closely connected with Communist activities in China. Now that I think back on such instances as her asking me to leave because she was expecting a visitor and such, it is evident that she didn't want me to meet this person.

"Q 77: From your association with Smedley, would you consider her a Communist?
"A: Yes, I would.

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"Q 78:

Looking back now, would you say that she could have been engaged in espionage activities?

"A:

Looking back now, she could very well have been engaged in such activities, but at that time it did not occur to me."

*U per Army Ltr dtd 3/30/83 my
Sgt clw ref 4.20.83*

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[redacted]
During the interrogation of [redacted] on May 2, 1949, [redacted] stated in part as follows:

"Q.7: In your statement of April 16, 1949, you said that Sorge placed Smedley's work in Shanghai. Is that true?

"A: Sorge did say that she was a very important woman, that she had been with the Eighth Route Army and knew quite a bit about that organization, and also that her information was very good.

"Q.8: In your statement of the 16th you said Sorge mentioned Agnes Smedley and praised her for the excellent work she was doing in gathering information. Did he intimate what kind of work she was doing; or what kind of information she was gathering?

"A: As the activities of foreigners in China did not come under the jurisdiction of Japanese law, I did not ask Sorge for the details of Smedley's activities.

"Q.9: From Sorge's mention of Smedley and her activities in connection with his spy ring in China, did you infer that she was an important member of the ring?

"A: Yes, I did get that impression. As far as members of the Shanghai Ring were concerned, with the exception of Paul and Smedley, I only listed their names. I often mentioned Paul and Smedley, which gave me the impression that she was an important member of the Shanghai group.

"Q.10: In your opinion, would Smedley have been arrested had she been in Japan at the time of Sorge's arrest?

"A: Of course she would have been." 61-6580-130

(Exhibit #21, enclosure #5A, pages 1 & 2)

MAX KLAUSEN

In the interrogation, Max Klausen, on August 4, 1942, when he was asked to describe the members of the Sorge ring that he worked with in China and Manchuria, named among others Agnes Smedley.

(100-124002-145)

(Exhibit 18, enclosure 3a, page 6)

b7C

According to the statement of Max Klausen of July 16, 1942, he stated that his wife, [redacted] met a number of Sorge's co-workers among them being Smedley. According to Klausen, his wife met Smedley in Moscow.

100-124002-145

(Exhibit 4, Page 1)

U per Army LTR dtd 3/30/53
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apt also may 6.22.53
U Per Army Ltr dtd 3/24/53

Excerpts Taken From the Shanghai Municipal Police Records Relative to Smedley and Furnished the Bureau by IDA, November 22, 1950. X U

The following excerpts were furnished the Bureau by IDA on November 22, 1950. According to IDA these excerpts were taken from the Shanghai Municipal Police Records. It will be noted that the information is meager and apparently is a digest of documents presently in the files of the Shanghai Municipal Police. The Bureau by letter dated 2-10-51 requested IDA to obtain all pertinent data contained in the Shanghai Municipal Police records on Smedley. X U

<u>Date</u>	<u>SMEDLEY, AGNES</u>
1929	Went to Hangchow with Gertrude Binder and Evangelista
1929	Correspondent for "Frankfurter Zeitung"
1929	Took active part in organization of Chinese Branch of League against Imperialism and for Colonial Liberation
1929	Author of several novels in German and English; "Daughter of the Earth" believed to be colored version of her own life
1929	Arrived Shanghai May 1929 from Berlin, traveling via Moscow, Harbin, Mukden, Tientsin and Peking
—	Correspondent of the "Frankfurter Zeitung" official organ of German Democratic Party
1929	Shared room with Gertrude Binder at Russian Boarding house, Shanghai
1930	Hongkong police reported Smedley house in Canton was raided and papers relating to India were seized
	Member of the Hindustan Association of Berlin and of the Berlin Indian Revolutionary Society

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apt also msg 6.20.43
U. per Army Ltr dtd 3/30/43

1930	Article reproduced in "Izvestia" (Moscow) and again in "Shanghai Zaria" brought first notice of Shanghai police	
1930	Article "Philippine Sketches" published in June issue of "New Masses"	b7C
1930	"Friends of USSR" and other fronts-DA Circular #192-1948	
1931	Harold Isaacs reported to be very friendly with Smedley	
1931	Member of Committee of assistance to "Secretary of PPTUS"---[redacted]	b7C
1931	Anarchistic American syndicalist well-known among radical elements in Shanghai	
1931	Regarded as "too important and clever a person" to be involved in dissemination of Communist Literature as the "China Correspondence"	
1931	Believed to be author of article "London behind the Hanghan Chiang Kai Shek" in Red Flag (Rote Fahne), Berlin	
1931	Member of the Committee for Defense of [redacted]	
1931	Took part in campaign to release [redacted]	
1931	Frequently visited at the homes of Harold Isaacs and [redacted] in latter part of 1931	
1931	Received Communist and anti-imperialist literature through the mail--some from Berlin	b7C
1932	Received several Chinese and a few foreign visitors at her apartment. Believed these meetings were re All China Labor Federation	

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Sppl added my 6.20.43
All info is per Army LTR dtd 3/31/83

1932		Important member of All China Labor Federation
1932		Leader of the Soviet Foreign Culture League in Shanghai
1932		Said to have been in contact with []
	b7C	[] in summer of 1932
1932		Complimented on her book "The 19th Route Army"
Prior 1933		Lived with []
1933		Holds both German and American passports
1933		Agent for 3rd International, Eastern Branch
1933		Known to have assisted Indian seditionists in Shanghai during previous several years
1933		Believed that she receives orders direct from Moscow
1933		Chief duties for Comintern to supervise Communist organizations among workers
1933		Author of story called "Fall of Shangpo" in "International Literature"
1933	b7C	Smedley's work is believed to be carried on by []
1933		Expected to greet members of the "Anti-War Conference" arriving in Shanghai
1933		Shanghai representative of the anti-Imperialist league publication
1933		In service of Eastern Branch of the Central Committee of the Communist International and undertakes propagating of Communist doctrines and activities throughout the Orient

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1933 Received orders direct from Central Committee of Communist International in Moscow

1933 No direct connection with local Soviet Communists in order to camouflage activities

1933 Chief duties to organize workers and establish Communist organizations among workers

1933 Nature of her work in Shanghai similar to that of [redacted] b7C

1933 Contributed articles to the "China Weekly Review"

1933 Known to be in touch with Indian seditionists in Shanghai

1933 Applied for return visa, to leave and return to China, reportedly to attend Anti-War Congress in Moscow

1933 Executive member of League for Civil Rights

1933 b7C Friend of [redacted]

1933 Frequently visited the Zeitgeist Bookstore where several of her books were on sale

1933 Edited anti-British propaganda for Shanghai Branch of the Indian Youth League, revolutionary organization

1933-34 Visited Moscow, France and the US

1933-34 Reported to have written for Moscow Daily News under name of "Mary Rogers"

1934 Published her book "China's Red Army Marches"

1934 Lived in Moscow until middle of 1934

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U Per Army LMK dtd
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1934-35		Published several books including "China's Red Army Marches" and "Chinese Destinies"
1935		Article "Corrupt Press of China" published in "The Nation"
1935		Possibility of anti-Communist organizations adopting measures against Smedley
1935		Rumored that her life was being endangered
1936		Thought to be Miss Si Mi Te Lu, Assistant of Max Granich
1936		American authoress with anarcho-syndicalist leanings
1936		Maintained close touch with Communist and anti-government circles in Shanghai
1936		Assisted Max Granich with his work
1936		On friendly terms with [redacted]
1936	b7C	Suggestion that Max Granich asked Smedley to collaborate with "Voice of China"
1936		Met Chinese students in homes of [redacted] [redacted]
1936		Keeps close touch with Communist and anti-Government Circles
1937		Reported broadcasting from Siam radio station in English
1937		Said to be making Communist propaganda and organizing students to aid the Chinese Red Army
1937		Made broadcasts over Siam Radio Station with James Munro Bertram

*LI PR Army LTR dtd 3/20/43
Spt alwng 6.20.43*

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1937

Talks and demonstrations of anti-Japanese nature by Smedley, James Bertram and a German woman who married a Chinese named Wong

1938

Reported to be in Hankow from the North and to have engaged in relief work among troops of the 8th Route Army

Persons Mentioned in the Shanghai Municipal Police Records as being Friendly with Smedley

Gertrude Binder:

LCU

Identity unknown, Bureau requested G-2 on 2-10-51 for identifiable data on Binder.

Bureau has case on one;
Gertrude Binder
Security Matter - C
Bufile 100-16006

Harold Isaacs:

Bureau has case;
Harold Robert Isaacs
Internal Security - R
Bufile 100-286234
(Isaacs has been interviewed)

[Redacted]

Bureau has case;
[Redacted]
Internal Security - SWP
Bufile [Redacted]

[Redacted]

Identity unknown, Bureau requested G-2 on 2-10-51 for identifiable data on Binder.

b7C

Bureau has case on one;

[Redacted]
Security Matter - C
[Redacted]

[Redacted]

Bureau has case;

[Redacted]
ICE
Bufile [Redacted]

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U per Army Ltr dtd 3/3/83
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U Per Army Ltr dtd 3/30/53

[redacted] Whereabouts unknown:

Bureau requested G-2 on 2-10-51
for identifiable data on [redacted]

[redacted] No indication that [redacted]

[redacted] was ever in United States

b7C

Max Granich:

Bureau has case;

Max Granich, was:

[redacted], wa.

Internal Security - R

Bufile 100-88434

[redacted] British Subject;

No indication by G-2

he was ever in U. S.

b7C

[redacted] Identity unknown:

Bureau requested G-2 on

12-29-50 for identifiable

data. No reply as yet.

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Department of the Army's Public Release of Smedley's Implication in the Sorge Ring.

The Department of the Army on February 10, 1949, publicly charged Agnes Smedley with having been implicated in the Richard Sorge Soviet espionage network which operated in the Far East. Smedley on February 11, 1949, denounced as "a despicable lie" the Army report that she was a Russian espionage agent and the Department of the Army on February 18, 1949, publicly declared that the report was a mistake on its own part.

61-6580-288

Bureau Investigation:

Basis for Investigation:

On October 25, 1944, the Bureau initiated investigation on Smedley due to her Communist activity in the Far East. On November 5, 1947, as a result of the Department of the Army furnishing a digest of the Sorge case and Smedley's activity in connection therewith investigation was instituted to determine whether Smedley was engaged in espionage activity on behalf of a foreign government from 1941, the date of her return to the United States.

61-6580-288

as reflected by a
report from the office of
Censorship
Ser 2.
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Synopsis of Investigation

In December, 1941, Smedley returned to the United States and took up residence in Saratoga Springs and Palisades, New York. From 1941, her activities consisted for the most part with writing for newspapers and periodicals, giving lectures, engaging in debates, both in personal appearances and on the radio and in all her reported publications and public utterance she championed the cause of the Communist Party in China and denounced the Chinese National Government and Chiang Kai-shek.

Investigation reflected that she closely associated with members and followers of the Communist Party. A number of persons interviewed by Bureau Agents were of the opinion that she was engaged in doing secret work for Soviet Russia in the 1930's. They felt that she was a sincere believer in the cause of the Chinese Communists. No one contacted could furnish any information of their own knowledge that she was a member of the Communist Party or engaged in espionage activity. No facts have been developed which would indicate that subject was engaged in espionage activity on behalf of a foreign government after her return to the U. S. in 1941 nor have any further facts been developed corroborating her espionage activity in the Sorge Case. (61-6580-288)

Pertinent Interviews

b7C On May 10, 1945, Whittaker Chambers advised that he did not have any actual evidence of Smedley's Communist affiliation, however, he stated that everyone knew that she was a Communist. He recalled that [] former espionage agent, had close contact with her and, as Chambers put it, "she was always hanging around the ninth floor of the Communist Party Headquarters." He added that she may never have held a Communist Party membership book but that, if she did not, it was merely because the officials of the Communist Party had believed her to be of more value to them if her Party affiliations were not definitely established. Chambers further advised on December 31, 1948, that in 1935, when [] [] had been designated to head the underground network in Tokyo, he was eager to meet Agnes Smedley and Chambers arranged a meeting for himself with Smedley through [] for the purpose of introducing Smedley to [] (61-6580-103, pages 25 and 26)

2 In February, 1948, Julian Gumperz, an American citizen, who in 1928 was in Berlin as an active Communist propagandist, advised Bureau Agents that he met Smedley in Paris in 1928, stating that he subsequently translated into German a book which she had written. He said that he had been instrumental in getting portions of this book published in the German paper "Frankfurter Zeitung" and later secured her appointment as a consultant

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for that newspaper in China. Thereafter, according to Gumperz, he served as Smedley's financial agent in Germany, banking her money in Berlin and forwarding funds at her request.

Gumperz ridiculed the possibility that Smedley was a Communist during the period he was connected with her, 1928-1931. Although admitting that she was probably in Moscow during the Winter of 1929-1930 and may have associated with Hindu Communists, Gumperz stated that it was impossible to think of her as an agent of the Comintern because of her instability and emotionalism. He said that Smedley had differed with the Communists in nearly every issue and that the Communists (of which he was admittedly one) were constantly being warned to exercise caution in dealing with her.

61-6580-34

Hedi Massing, the former wife of Julian Gumperz (1926-1928) and

5 { [redacted], advised Bureau agents that Gumperz would have found it difficult to discuss Agnes Smedley, inasmuch as they had had a love affair beginning in April, 1928, and that after its breakup in the early 1930's, Smedley had become quite vicious in her remarks about Gumperz. Massing stated that she had first met Smedley in Paris about 1928 and had later met her in Moscow in 1931, at which time Smedley appeared very upset and critical of the Comintern. She stated that "of course" Smedley was used by the Comintern either with or without her knowledge and she was of the opinion that Smedley's upset condition in 1931 had been caused by the fact that not being prepared for a Comintern assignment in China, she had evidently been told that such work would come ahead of her writing. (61-6580-61) 61-6580-34 b7D b7C

(PROTECT IDENTITY)

b7C b7D 1. { [redacted] who operated periodically in the United States from [redacted] advised in March, 1950 that he knew Agnes Smedley. He recalled receiving advice from Moscow not to work with Agnes Smedley, as correspondence with him might be compromised. At that time, he was receiving from Agnes Smedley, who was in Shanghai [redacted] excellent political reports. He inferred from the advice he received from Moscow that Agnes Smedley was on intelligence work and that he should drop all communication with her. He recalled that Smedley came often through Berlin, apparently travelling to the United States. On such occasions she explained to him that she was working in actual danger of her life. (U)

[redacted] stated that Smedley linked herself to the Communist Party in the early 1920's. He stated for some reason or another she went to the Far East getting in contact with the Russian Intelligence. According to [redacted] Smedley was a convinced Communist and, as such, a bonafide agent of the Soviet Union. [redacted] stated that Smedley had a very high standing in the secret department of the Comintern. 61-6580-318 (U)

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[redacted] advised in May, 1950, that he did not know Agnes Smedley very well, having only met her a couple of times in Chungking, China in the late 1930's or early 1940's. He stated that although he did not know her very well, he knew of her from other persons who allegedly were well acquainted with Smedley. He stated that Agnes Smedley was always affiliated with Chinese Communists and that it was common knowledge in Chungking that Smedley was a Communist. Further, that he had been told that Agnes Smedley openly admitted that she was a Communist. (U) 61-6580-293

3. Joseph Kornfeder, a former Communist, advised in May of 1950 that he did not know Agnes Smedley personally. However, that while he was in Moscow in April, 1928, in attendance at the International Lenin Institute, he had a conversation with one Jensen, whom he described as an important official of the OGPU, Far East Section, at that time. He stated that during the course of a general conversation, Jensen questioned him as to the possibility of his (Kornfeder's) entering the OGPU apparatus operating in the Far East and Kornfeder questioned him as to any other Americans who might be members of the OGPU operating in the Far East and Jensen mentioned Agnes Smedley.

Kornfeder recalled that in April, 1929, when he was still in Moscow, Earl Browder returned to Moscow from China and sometime thereafter he and Browder had a conversation pertaining to the Communist situation in China. Kornfeder recalled that at one time during the discussion of the Chinese Communist situation, Browder mentioned that Agnes Smedley was one of the Americans working for the Comintern in China. (61-6580-261)

Elizabeth T. Bentley, self-admitted former Soviet agent, advised on April 24, 1950, that she recalled that one [redacted] whom she met in New York in 1936, had described Agnes Smedley as a Soviet intelligence agent in China.

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[redacted] informed Bentley that he had worked as a Soviet agent in China from 1924 to 1927 and he had returned there in the early 1930's. She recalled that [redacted] had described Smedley as "one of ours," the term used to describe a non-Russian member of Soviet intelligence.

She recalled that in 1941, she spoke to Jacob Golos and told him of [redacted] statements concerning Smedley, at which time Golos replied, "I know that gal. We all know her." Golos stated that Smedley was "one of ours." It was Bentley's impression that Golos knew Smedley in Moscow although it might have been in the United States and that he knew her quite well. It was her impression from her conversation with Golos that Smedley

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had once been a very important member of the Soviet intelligence set up, but that she was at that time (1941) either a "has been" or at least of waning importance.

It should be noted that Jacob Golos was Miss Bentley's espionage principal during a portion of the period in which she was connected with the Soviet intelligence system.

Miss Bentley also recalled that in 1944 she had been chatting with Earl Browder at his home at Monroe, New York, and that he had been reminiscing about his experiences in China in the 1920's. At that time, she mentioned Smedley's name to him and Browder also made the statement she, Smedley, was "one of ours." (61-6580-223)

b7C [redacted] New York City, advised that he was a member of the Communist Party from 1924-1937. He served as a paid organizer for the Communist Party in the United States and part of this time he was employed in Shanghai and in Manila, P. I., as a reporter for the ~~Pana~~-Pacific Bureau of the Communist Party. He advised Bureau Agents that some time in 1932 or 1933 he met Agnes Smedley in Shanghai, China. He stated at that time he considered her a "trusted party member." During this period of time [redacted] associated with Smedley in Shanghai and he recalled being at a party with her, at which time the Russian revolution was celebrated. [redacted] stated that during the period of his acquaintance with Smedley, he did not suspect that she was engaged in espionage work or acted as an agent in any way for the party in Shanghai. However, he stated when he returned to China at a later date, the Communist Party warned him not to contact her. [redacted] relates that he speculated that this was either because Smedley was being used in a confidential capacity or because the party no longer trusted her. (61-6580-155)

Louis F. Budenz, Assistant Professor, Fordham University, New York City and formerly Managing Editor of the "Daily Worker," East Coast Communist newspaper and a Communist Party functionary until October, 1945, was interviewed by Bureau Agents in April of 1950. He advised that he first met Agnes Smedley in either 1921 or 1922. He stated the meeting took place in the office of the American Civil Liberties Union where Budenz was employed as the Publicity Director. When Budenz met Agnes Smedley, Roger Baldwin, who was then leader of the American Civil Liberties Union, was present. Budenz recalled that upon being introduced to Agnes Smedley, she asked whether or not he was a Government man.

Budenz stated that it is his best recollection that he talked with Bob Dunn, who was then and who still is, according to Budenz, a

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Communist Party member and he asked Dunn about Smedley. Dunn told him that Smedley was engaged in "spying" for the Soviet Union. Budenz stated no one else was present when he had his conversation with Bob Dunn. Budenz stated that after the first meeting with Smedley, he met her again in New York City, at which time she told him the following: "I am doing secret work for India and the Soviet Union, and I like to know with whom I am dealing." This remark was prompted by Budenz asking Smedley if she had given up the idea of Budenz being a Government man.

b7C He related that some time between 1935 and 1940, while assigned to do some work in connection with Agnes Smedley, he being at that time Labor Editor of the "Daily Worker," he had a conversation with [redacted] former Editor of the "Daily Worker." At that time, [redacted] asked Budenz if he knew Agnes Smedley. [redacted] told Budenz that Smedley was a Communist and was also "one of our most valued agents in China." [redacted] added that at times she was irresponsible but this irresponsibility sometimes helped her. Budenz stated that he understood this statement of [redacted] to mean that Agnes Smedley was an agent of the Communist Party, the Comintern or the Soviet Union.

Budenz stated that it was his belief that Agnes Smedley had very little connection with the Communist Party, USA. He based this on the fact that she spent most of her life in China. Budenz vaguely recalled a private reception which was given by officials of the Communist Party, USA, New York sometime between 1940 and 1945 for Agnes Smedley. Budenz further added that the "Daily Worker" reviewed Smedley's books and generally their reviews were favorable. He added that the Communist Party treated Agnes Smedley as a "independent" rather than as an open Communist. Budenz stated that was the "Daily Worker's" policy in regard to Agnes Smedley, that this policy had been made known to him by someone in authority, possibly Jack Stachel.
(61-6580-223)

Robert Williams Dunn, Director of the Labor Research Association, 80 East 11th Street, New York City, advised Bureau Agents on May 2, 1950, that he may have met Agnes Smedley around 1918 or 1920, at which time she was active in a "free India movement" designed to free India from the rule of the British Empire. However, he did not specifically remember meeting Smedley and claimed that he had no knowledge concerning Smedley's activities except to know that she was "an expert on the Far East." Dunn stated that he had never had it intimated that Smedley had conducted any espionage activity on behalf of the USSR. It should be noted that Dunn spoke disparagingly of Louis Budenz and stated that he had "no use for fellows like that."

(61-6580-245)

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On April 4, 1950, Harold R. Isaacs, former Special Features Editor, of "Newsweek" magazine advised that he had been in China from approximately 1931 to 1936, much of this time in Shanghai, where he edited a weekly English newspaper which espoused the program of the Chinese Communist Party. Isaacs stated that through this activity he had become well acquainted with Agnes Smedley, then a journalist in Shanghai, who was devoting all her time and energy to furthering the program of the Chinese Communists. He could not state definitely whether Smedley was a member of the American or Chinese Communist Parties. He had no information as to any espionage activities on the part of Smedley and stated he had never met or heard of Richard Sorge or other members of his group. (61-6580-291)

7 { Freda Utley, 1717 20th Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., on July 20 and September 6, 1949, advised Bureau Agents that she was in Hankow, China, in 1938. She explained that she had resided in Hankow for about 4 or 5 months and during this time she visited frequently with Agnes Smedley another writer. Miss Utley stated that she had broken from the Communist Party in 1931 and that Agnes Smedley was getting out of the Communist Party in 1938 but appeared pro-Chinese Communist. Utley stated that Smedley was active in Chinese Red Cross and literary work in Hankow. Utley further stated that Smedley believed the American Communists did not like her because they had condemned one of her books. (61-6580-131)

Elizabeth Dilling in her book entitled "Red Network" under the grouping "Who is Who in Radicalism" stated on page 322 the following:

"Agnes Smedley, Communist; International Union of Revolutionary Writers; permanent contributor to international literature; contributor to 'New Masses'; member of the Revolutionary Writers Federation." (61-6580-20)

4 { Maurice A. Malkin, 2355 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, and temporarily employed by the Immigration and Naturalization Service in New York, advised in April, 1950, that from 1919 until his expulsion in 1937, he was a member of the Communist Party and for part of that time, was a paid organizer. He stated that during this time he never met Agnes Smedley nor did he see her at any Communist Party meetings. However, he was advised by the Treasurer of the Communist Party that Smedley was a Communist Party member. (61-6580-223)

Publications

Agnes Smedley was the author of many publications, articles and several books.

Between the period January, 1929, through January, 1948, the publication "New Masses" carried many of her articles, most of which dealt

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with China. Between the period 1932-1949, her articles appeared in such publications as "The Nation," "New Republic," "Travel," "American Mercury," "Saturday Review of Literature," "Asia," "Current Biography," "Publishers Weekly," "Newsweek," "Christian Century," and "China Weekly Review." The titles of some of her books are as follows: "Battle Hymn of China," published in 1943; "China's Red Army Marches," 1934; "Daughter of Earth," 1929; "Red Flood Over China," 1934. (61-6580-245)

Federal Grand Jury Action Contemplated:

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On March 23, 1949, [] Special Assistant to the Attorney General, advised the New York Office that he felt it would be desirable to have Smedley testify before the Federal Grand Jury but that the matter would have to await completion of the Alger Hiss trial, which was scheduled to begin April 11, 1949. (61-6580-78)

On May 31, 1949 Alger Hiss first trial began in New York City.

On July 8, 1949 Hiss trial ended, with a hung jury.

On November 17, 1949 Alger Hiss second trial began in New York City.

On January 21, 1950 Hiss trial ended. Verdict guilty.

On November 15, 1949 Agnes Smedley departed from the United States for Southampton, England.

On May 6, 1950 Smedley died at Oxford, England.

Passport Data

December 13, 1920	Citizens Seaman's Certificate Card #47169 issued December 13, 1920 at New York City.
June 22, 1928	Passport # 1266 was issued by the U. S. Consulate General at Berlin, Germany.
June 7, 1929	Sworn affidavit by Smedley before American Consulate General at Shanghai, China stating she held passport # 1266 issued by the American Consul General at Berlin, Germany on June 27, 1928.

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July 16, 1930	Smedley made application for passport before the Vice-Consul of the United States at Hong Kong. She stated she desired to visit all countries for travel and business purposes.. Passport #284 was issued.
September 3, 1930	Made application for registration as a United States citizen before the Consulate General of the U. S. at Shanghai.
June 23, 1932	Made application for renewal of passport before the U. S. consulate General at Shanghai, China.
April 28, 1934	Made application for passport at the Department of State in Washington, D. C.--stating she desired to go abroad for 3 or 4 years to visit Japan, China, Indo-China, Soviet Russia, Germany and France.
October 31, 1934	She made a pplication for registration as a citizen of the U. S. at Shanghai.
June 8, 1936	Made application for the renewal of her passport and her passport was renewed at the U. S. Consulate Office in Shanghai.
May 10, 1938	Made application for registering as an American Citizen before the American Vice-Consul at Hankow, China.
April 25, 1938	Made application for passport before the Vice-Consul of the U. S. at Hankow, China and passport was issued.
May 25, 1940	Made application for renewal of passport before American Embassy at Chungking, China, which was renewed.

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February 28, 1941

Made application for passport at Hong Kong before the Consulate General's Office of the U. S. Passport was issued.

September 8, 1949

Made application for passport before Department of State. She desired to visit England, Italy, and France in order to do research on a book so that she could complete the book.

October 28, 1949

Passport # 151962 was issued to her valid for one year for the British Isles, France and Italy.

November 15, 1949

Smedley departed the United States for Southampton, England.

61-6580-181

Death of Smedley

By letter dated May 25, 1950, Legal Attache, London, advised that his confidential source abroad reported that Smedley died of bronchial pneumonia, an acute circulatory failure following an operation at Oxford Nursing Home, Oxford, England on May 6, 1950. ~~C~~ (U) 61-6580-295

Status of Investigation:

This case is in a pending status even though Smedley is dead.

The present investigation is being directed to covering leads for the purpose of developing intelligence information.

61-6580-292

Dissemination of Reports

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Copies of pertinent reports in this case have been disseminated to the Department and the Intelligence Division of the Army.

Extracts from the confessions of the various members of the Sorge espionage group were furnished to the Bureau by G-2 in the form of so-called "Consecutive Exhibits."

Photostatic copies of all Consecutive Exhibits were furnished to the Department except those that merely repeated information contained in previous exhibits.

*Summary memo from State
info 10-17-49*

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See 166

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Director,

James T. O'Brien, 1/11/61, New York,

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partion of page 4 per army LTR
3/14/83

in captioned report. On page 3, paragraph 1, line 6, reference
 to "The New York City Police Department" has been changed to
 "The New York City Police Department." This change
 has been made to the copy of the report in the possession
 of the Bureau.

61-8880

RDG:fnm

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
 AND FIELD OFFICES
 ADVISED BY SLIP(S) OF
 DATE 10/13/83

DECLASSIFIED BY *spt chg my*
 ON 3/4/84

Classified by *spt chg my*
 Declassify on: OADR

6/16/83

RECORDED - 78

JUL 23 1961

4-21

CLASS. BY *spt chg my*
 REASON FOR CLASS. *3*
 DATE OF REVIEW *8/26/82*

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
 WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

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Tolson _____
 Ladd _____
 Clegg _____
 Glavin _____
 Nichols _____
 Rosen _____
 Tracy _____
 Harbo _____
 Mohr _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

FROM : Mr. C. E. Hennrich

SUBJECT: AGNES SMEDLEY
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: July 17, 1951

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

INQUIRY FROM CONGRESSMAN
HAROLD O. LOBRE, SOUTH DAKOTA

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Special Agent [] called from the Washington Field Office at 5:30 P.M. stating he had received a call from [], Secretary to Congressman Harold O. Lobre. [] stated the Congressman was interested in Agnes Smedley in that General Willoughby was suppose to testify before the House Committee in the future and prior to that time the Congressman would like to have information regarding Smedley. [] was advised by SA [] that he would call him back. [] said there was no hurry that the next couple days would be perfectly all right.

ACTION:

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SA [] was instructed to take no action in the matter in the absence of specific Bureau instructions.

RECOMMENDATION:

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In view of the controversial nature of the anticipated testimony of General Willoughby, particularly in connection with the Smedley case, it is recommended that [] be advised that his inquiry should be directed to the Attorney General.

CEH:jdt

RECORDED - 55

INDEXED - 55

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/25/82 BY []